

# CANADA WEST



ISSUED UNDER DIRECTION OF  
HON. J.A. CALDER, MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.



# Important Information for the Intending Settler

**Immigration Regulations.**—The Canadian Immigration Regulations debar from Canada immigrants of the following classes:

- (1) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.
- (2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with any contagious or infectious disease.
- (3) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such persons becoming a public charge in Canada. (Where any member of a family is physically defective the head of the family should communicate with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving him full particulars about physical disability before making arrangements to move to Canada.)
- (4) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Exception is made in the case of certain relatives; full particulars can be secured from the nearest Canadian Government Agent.)
- (5) Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.
- (6) Professional beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.
- (7) Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.
- (8) Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.
- (9) Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British Dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war.
- (10) Immigrants who are nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.

The Canadian Immigration Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and persons residing in the United States who are not citizens of the United States, should in every case correspond with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving particulars of nationality, length of residence in the United States, present occupation and intended occupation, before deciding to move to Canada.

**Homestead Regulations.**—The sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead one-quarter section of available Dominion lands, but not within fifteen miles of a railway. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

No application for an entry for a homestead shall be granted unless the person applying was at the commencement of the war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of a country which is an ally of His Majesty, or a subject of a neutral country, and unless he establishes the same to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

An Agent may reserve one available quarter-section as a homestead for a minor over seventeen years of age until he is eighteen, on certain conditions.

Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. Six months is allowed from the date of entry within which to perfect the same by taking possession of the land and beginning residence duties. Any entry not so perfected within that period is liable to cancellation.

**Customs Regulations.**—A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settlers' effects, free, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles (including automobiles), implements moved by mechanical power, machinery used for agricultural purposes, tractors (new) valued at \$1400 or less, as well as parts thereof for repairs, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

For particulars as to reduced railway fares and settlers' rates on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to Western Canada and the wonderful opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States:

**M. V. MacINNES**, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
**C. J. BROUGHTON**, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.  
**GEORGE A. HALL**, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
**R. A. GARRETT**, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.  
**M. J. JOHNSTONE**, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.  
**O. G. RUTLEDGE**, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
**W. S. NETHERY**, 82 E. Rich St., Columbus, Ohio.  
**J. M. MacLACHLAN**, 215 Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.  
**W. E. BLACK**, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.

Further particulars regarding lands for sale may be had from the Secretary of the Land Settlement Association at Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alberta; and Vancouver, B. C.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

**Freight Regulations.**—1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include: Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second hand (will not include automobiles).

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Eastern Canada not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settlers' effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.

6. For information as to carload rates on Farm Settlers' Effects, apply to Canadian Government Agents, as different states have different classification.

## Hints for the Man about to Start

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year. Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached.

Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a 12-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier and you can use four on the harrow. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve; if you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily, but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more there.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies. Boracic acid comes in handy, so does a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

Wives intending to join their husbands in Canada should bring evidence along confirming this.

**GEO. A. COOK**, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.  
**W. V. BENNETT**, 200 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.  
**F. H. HEWITT**, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.  
**K. HADDELAND**, Room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Mont.  
**J. L. PORTE**, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.  
**C. A. LAURIER**, 43 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.  
**L. N. ASSELIN**, Biddeford, Me.  
**MAX A. BOWLBY**, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.  
**F. A. HARRISON**, 308 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.  
**GILBERT ROCHE**, 3 and 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.





W

HERE once the silent red-man spurned the ground

A land of peace and plenty now is found,

A land by nature destined to be great,

Where every man is lord of his estate;

Where men may dwell together in accord,

And honest toil receive its due reward,

Where loyal friends and happy homes are made,

And culture follows hard the feet of trade.

THE Prairies, "the unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful," of Bryant, have undergone a marvellous transformation. Still do they extend "boundless and beautiful" to a far horizon, but they are no longer "the unshorn fields." They have become the goodly heritage of civilized man, who has given to them additional beauty, the greatest of all, usefulness.

Where two score of years ago stretched wide unproductive plains over which roamed the Indian and the buffalo, to-day vast wheat fields yellow to the golden harvest and rich pasture lands grow high with nutritious grasses that fatten cattle for the sustenance of man. And there are farm homes, too, for the shelter of the men who by their daily toil help feed hundreds of thousands of the earth's people, many of whom are now almost entirely dependent upon the production of Bryant's "unshorn fields."

Splendid cities and prosperous towns and villages have sprung up almost as if by magic. Railroads and autos now follow the old Indian trails over which, groaning and squeaking, the Red River cart wended its way, and telegraph and telephone lines link up the farmer with his neighbour and with the nearest village, with the great cities of Canada, and with lands beyond the seas.

And over telegraph and telephone wires and by train and by auto ever more and more insistent comes the call of the world for wheat and other foodstuffs. And the people of this vast territory labor mightily to supply this growing and urgent demand, but always the demand is greater than their ability to supply. Here, then, in this great granary is the golden opportunity for many thousands more to build their homes and fortunes while helping supply the world's demand for food.

Those who have made for themselves homes in Western Canada have spread far and wide the fame of the prairies, their wonderful magnitude, their unrivalled beauty, the great wealth that has been garnered from their soil, and the vast store of wealth still untouched. But they have not been able to tell half the tale.

While these once unfruitful prairies are rapidly being converted to man's use, there still remains an unbroken area of first-class wheat land, the most extensive to be found anywhere in the world.

In addition to its great wealth in wheat and mixed farming lands, the soil of Western Canada is a veritable storehouse of hidden riches. It fairly groans with minerals—coal, iron, silver, copper, oil—in these and in latent, but soon-to-be-developed water powers, which will supply electric and kindred energies to wide stretches of the country, lie untold wealth.

These are important facts which should not be lost sight of when one is giving thought to the momentous subject of selecting a new home.

The remarkable fertility of the soil of the prairies of Western Canada, the ease with which it can be brought under cultivation, and the wonderful successes of its crops have resulted in a most marvellous development of the country. The actual statements of farmers to be found in other columns fully sustain these statements.





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ANADA is a self-governing British Dominion, with responsible government, which means that the will of the people is absolute in the matters of government,

and that the Governor General, the King's representative in the country, must form the executive council or cabinet from the members of Parliament who can command the support of the majority of members of the House of Commons, the House which in practice has the sole control of the powers of taxation and appropriation. It means that the political executive of the day resigns its executive functions whenever it ceases to possess the confidence of the people.

The people of Canada elect their own governments, make their own laws, and control all their own political affairs. All matters of taxation are entirely in their own hands, and Great Britain has no more control over them in this regard than she has in the imposition of a tax on the people of the United States. The Imperial Parliament has far less to do with the affairs of Canada than, for instance, Congress has to do with the internal concerns of the several states of the Union. Relations between Great Britain and Canada are not those of domination on the one hand and subserviency on the other, but as between nations equally free to do as they will.

The Prince of Wales at a banquet in Ottawa, speaking on his relations to Canada, said:

"Canada, like the other British Dominions, played such a big part in the war that she has in consequence entered the partnership of nations and has affixed her signature to the peace treaties. This means that the old idea of an empire, consisting of a mother country, surrounded by daughter states, is entirely obsolete and has long been left behind by the British Empire. Our empire has taken a new and far grander

form. It is now a single state composed of sister nations, different origins and different languages. The British nation is the largest of these nations, but the younger nations have grown up to be its equals, and Great Britain, like the Dominions, is only one part of the whole."

Canada, whilst a loyal dominion of the British Empire, as the recent war most clearly evidenced, maintains her place amongst the nations as responsible and self-governing; and pursues the way of democracy untrammelled by autocratic bonds, or extraneous hindrances to her popular government.

Canada's status as a nation was plainly asserted and recognized at the Peace Conference, and she is accorded a voice among the nations of the earth. Though spontaneously her loyalty to the Empire took her into the war immediately upon England's declaration, she entered as an independent nation, and was under no compulsion whatsoever to enlist her forces or resources.

The Governor General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces are the sole representatives of the king in Canada, and the appointment of the former, which is always done with the approval of the Dominion government, is the only official instated by the Crown. These representatives have no influence on the government or its policies, and directly or indirectly do not affect the everyday political life of the Dominion, its policies, standards, or ideals, as much as, for instance, any Canadian newspaper editor. The only voice of the country is that of public opinion as expressed at the polls at the periodical elections.

The Provincial Governments are formed along lines similar to the Federal Government. At the head, and representing the Federal Government, is a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General for a term of five years. His duties in the Province correspond to those of the Governor General in the Dominion. Though nominally head of the Province's affairs he acts on the advice of his government. It is his duty, however, to veto any Act which in his opinion might be detrimental to the interests of the Dominion.







Western Canada Corn took First Prize at Kansas City in 1919

*Where the prairies stretch unbroken to the corners of the sky  
And the farthest wheat-fields rustle in the warm winds droning by.*

**T**HE greatest single crop in the world is wheat. More bushels of oats or rice, and as many of corn are produced, but from the standpoint of human nutrition, and as a reservoir of initiative and energy, the blue ribbon must be awarded to wheat.

Wheat adapts itself to most conditions under which any other plant can grow. At sea level or on mountain mesa, in humid countries or arid, in the fierce heat of Egypt or on the cool plains of Western Canada, in loam or clay or sand, where the sun's rays slant northward or southward—the wheat grows. It imprisons sunshine and shower and whispering breeze within its glutinous cells, and supplies the noblest food mankind ever ate. Corn we must have, and oats and other cereals, but wheat is the golden grain of all the ages, past, present, and future. Not beef, not mutton, or fish, or pork, not rice, but wheat, is that builder of the brain and brawn that dominate the thought and the destinies of the world.

**Wheat Production by Provinces.**—In point of yield and value, Saskatchewan leads among the provinces. Of the total production in 1919 it is credited with 97,933,000 bushels, or slightly over 50 per cent. This should be worth about \$200,000,000.

Manitoba comes second with 43,206,000 bushels, all of this, with the exception of 93,000 bushels, being spring wheat. The value is approximately \$90,000,000.

Alberta's yield was 26,131,000 bushels, of which all but 680,000 bushels were spring wheat. The value stands at about \$53,000,000.

British Columbia's crop was 1,431,000 bushels.

Prior to 1877 no wheat of any account was grown in Western Canada; it was not until 1885 that any export shipment was made, and that was only sixteen cars. What has occurred since? In 1915 the three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—harvested over 360,000,000 bushels of wheat, and during the five-year period covered by the war, nearly one and a quarter billion bushels.

The value of the wheat produced in the Western Provinces during the five harvests covered by the war period was \$1,691,929,000.

**W**HILE visiting the office of the Canadian Government Information Bureau, at Kansas City, where there is on exhibition a very creditable display of Canadian products, my attention was directed to a section of the exhibit in which was prominently displayed a few ears of Dent corn," says a writer in the Agricultural Press. "The exhibit bore the modest inscription:

"This Northwestern Dent corn took the first prize at the Soil Products Exposition recently held in Kansas City, Mo., and was grown by John Hamilton, of Kelwood, Manitoba."

"Kelwood is about 1,200 miles north of Kansas City, and it was quite pardonable that these Canadians should so proudly parade the fact that they had been able to carry off for their corn display the blue ribbon that for years the old "corn-growing" states had looked upon as being practically their own, and for which they were strong contestants in the recent show.

"I asked the representative in charge of the exhibit on Main Street what the winning of the prize meant for Canada. His reply was that the "corn belt" was moving northward, and in a few years to the fame that Canada had already achieved as a wheat, barley, and oat producing country will have to be added that of growing the best corn in America. He pointed out that Minnesota and North Dakota, some few years ago, were an infinitesimal factor in the country's corn production. Now they may boast of immense yields and are able to contribute standard seed to other states."

"Why," he said, "twenty years ago a friend of mine was attracted to the Crookston section at the Minnesota State Fair by the number who were examining corn that was grown north of Crookston, Minn. The interest lay in the fact that it had been grown so far north. There, to-day, may be seen field after field giving splendid yields. In Manitoba, out into Saskatchewan and Alberta, considerable corn is grown for fodder purposes, but within a short time, with acclimated seed, such as may be produced by the Kelwood and other farmers, maturing corn of good quality, may be expected. The number of silos in use in Western Canada would indicate that the progressive farmer looks forward to the day when corn will perform an important part in the feeding proposition."

Corn lands in South Dakota are selling as high as \$250 per acre. What may be expected of Western Canada lands, when the day comes that corn will be grown as successfully as in some of those states where land prices have reached present figures?







"Where Wide as the Plan of Creation, the Prairies Stretch Ever Away"

**W**ESTERN Canadian live stock men had much reason to feel pleased with the honours won at the Chicago Live Stock Show which brought Canadian breeders splendid prizes and big prices.

Sales of pure bred cattle are regularly held annually, and sometimes semi-annually, at various large centres in the Western Provinces. They attract large numbers of buyers from all parts of the United States and Canada, purchases running into thousand of dollars for individual animals. They are not confined to the large breeders. The man direct from the farm is frequently seen. He does not come clad in Sunday toggery, but in overalls ready for practical work. At one of these sales, dressed in the serviceable "blue-jeans," a suit that had evidently done its share in farm work—in field and barn—there stood near the auctioneer a farmer whose outward appearance would have sent him to the paddock where the scrubs might have been, to make his purchases there, but there was no "scrub" paddock. His indifference was what he might have shown in hooking up his team to the plough. His first bid on a Holstein bull was \$300. The bidding was keen. From \$300 it went by fifties up to \$500—a nod from the wearer of the overalls kept it going. The competitors might have stopped at \$500 for all the good it would do them to continue, for in the jeans of these overalls was money enough to purchase a dozen animals, and on the part of the owner a determination to get what he wanted, no matter the price. When his name was placed opposite the number of the animal, he had parted with twenty-three one-hundred-dollar bills, and the animal is to-day on his place. He came to Canada from one of the Central States with very little means. The selection of a good piece of land, frugality, industry, an intelligent method of cropping, and a love for cattle soon placed him on the road to prosperity.

He was not the only keen-eyed, knowing one who paid big prices that day. Hereford bulls sold for \$2,400; Angus bulls for \$2,000; while thirteen Herefords brought an average of \$325. At many sales last spring proportionately high prices were paid.

These sales reflect the wealth of the country, sound its stability, and show that there is a structure there built upon a sure foundation, and are the best evidence that can be had of the importance that may be attached to Western Canada as a cattle producing country.

This fact is realized by the St. Paul and Chicago buyers, whose representatives are regularly in attendance at the Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Edmonton markets to purchase stockers and feeders, because, as they say, they want "good stuff."

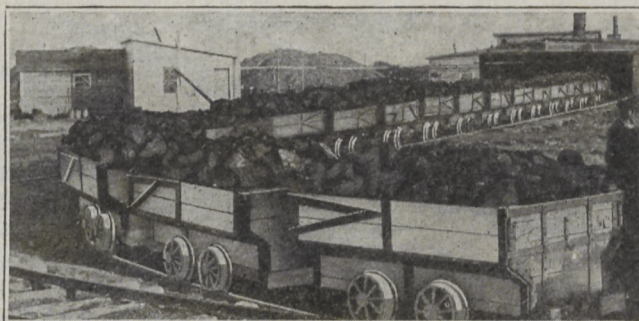
The large frames, well rounded bodies, and good feeding points

of Canadian cattle make them specially attractive, and the business is but in its infancy. That there is big profit in the business to the Western Canada farmer, who, with his low priced land, his ample supply of feed, and cheapness in housing—many never are placed inside a building—makes no difference to the United States buyer. He wants the article, and the more it becomes known, the greater will it be appreciated.

One feeder in Pennsylvania says:

"These Western Canadian feeders are the best gain-makers our people ever put into their barns, and we will take them right along." Everywhere Canadian cattle go for finishing purposes they earn a reputation.

**Mixed Farming.**—The centre of the great wheat-raising belt of the North American continent has moved steadily westward and northward, until to-day it is generally acknowledged that the legitimate centre of that industry is in Western Canada. The Prairie Provinces have long been known as "The Granary of the World," and hackneyed as the title may be, nevertheless, it is a true one; their records indicate that it has been well-merited. It is a hopeful sign of the times, however, that the day of straight grain growing or grain mining is passing, and in its place saner methods of agriculture, mixed farming—the production of grain on a smaller scale, together with the breeding of cattle, horses, sheep, and general live stock—has come. This class of farming is destined to take the most important place in the future agricultural development of Western Canada.



Western Canada Coal Deposits Sufficient to Supply the World's Needs for a Thousand Years







HERE are Clydesdale, Percheron, and Belgian clubs in Western Canada. The rivalry amongst these clubs is leading to most interesting ventures in the importation of high-priced sires, which have made Western Canada famous in the quality of stock produced.

Cattle are also playing a very strong part. The Hereford has its admirers, and those who favour the white faces are leaving no stone

untuned to place them in [the front rank. Prices running into the thousands have been paid for sires of well-known pedigrees. The shorthorn—beef, dual, and milk strains—has a class of men promoting this industry as determined as the Hereford men that their favourites shall top the class. A big step forward to this end was made at the recent International Fat Stock Show in Chicago, when Barron's (Carberry, Man.) heifer took first in a class of thirty-six, and was only beaten in the sweepstakes by a small margin. It was at the same time that Duncan Marshall's (Alberta) yearling bull took second in a big class. Eight thousand dollars was refused for the heifer, now the property of Mr. Beicher of Alberta, while Marshall's bull was sold at a figure running into the thousands.

Then there is the Polled Angus, the admirers of which are to be found all over the West, not as scrubs, but as high-class stock, any of it fit on short notice to enter the show ring. The success that attended McGregor's (Brandon) exhibit at Chicago, for two or three years in succession, may be said to have given an impulse to several strong Angus associations in the United States.

When one speaks of sheep the tendency is to refer to Eastern Canada, where possibly the best sheep in America are raised, and it will be a difficult matter to lift this honour. The farmers of Western Canada have been well taught by their sister provinces in the East and the lessons are taking deep root. Throughout the entire West to-day may be found flocks of sheep, highly bred and well cared for, while the cost of keep is reasonably cheap. If one harks back for a few years it will be found that beyond

the few large flocks of the extreme western portion of the plains very few sheep were to be found.

The sheep industry in Western Canada is growing apace. Farmers have a few obstacles to overcome in starting the business, such as fencing their farms suitably, but such work as this can be looked upon as a permanent improvement and the advantages are worth the initial expense. The results obtained are good dividends on the original investment. It is estimated that this year Western Canada's wool production will be more than four and a half million pounds.

Swine also are contributing largely to the income of the farmer of Western Canada, and great advancement has recently taken place in bringing forward the best of the best breeds. Interest may be said to be evenly divided between the Yorkshires and the Berkshires. Lately, however, importations of sires of proved Durocs and Poland Chinas, as well as Hampshires, may cause

the breeders of the two first named classes to look after their laurels.

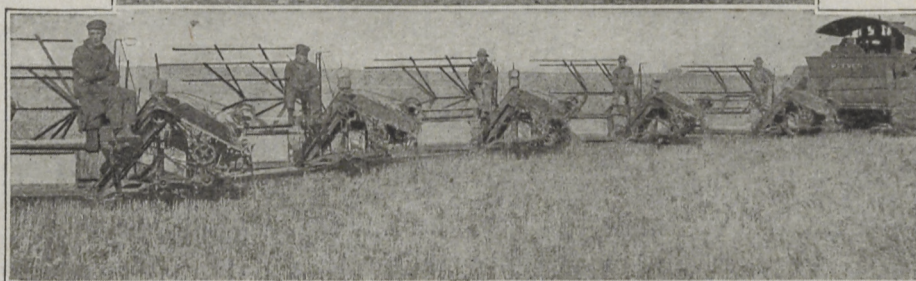
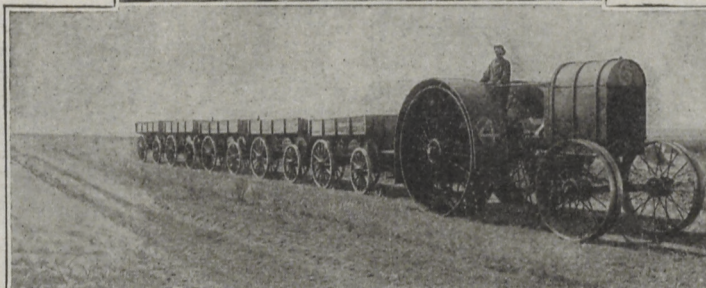
The great interest being shown by farmers in poultry is reflected in the demand for pure-bred birds for breeding purposes, which has been unusually active for some time. Chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys are included in this demand, which has been very brisk throughout the West.

It is but a few short years ago since poultry and eggs were being shipped in from outside points, farmers being large purchasers themselves. This could not last. There was every condition favourable to the growth of the industry.

Canada has become famous as a grain-producing country and is already a strong competitor for honours with the sister nation to the south in raising the best stock that can be produced. This will give the Western Canada farmer an all-the-year-round job, a larger income, and a more

contented life as he views the increases in his herds.

According to the Natural Resources Intelligence branch of the Department of the Interior, the following farming population could be supported in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada: Manitoba, 1,636,313; Saskatchewan, 2,319,968; Alberta, 3,739,478; total, 7,698,759. This is a conservative estimate, and if that number of farmers were on the land there would be no crowding, and even this number could be considerably increased, if many areas of lightly timbered land were cleared and made ready for cultivation.



*The Greater the Possibilities—The Greater the Machinery*

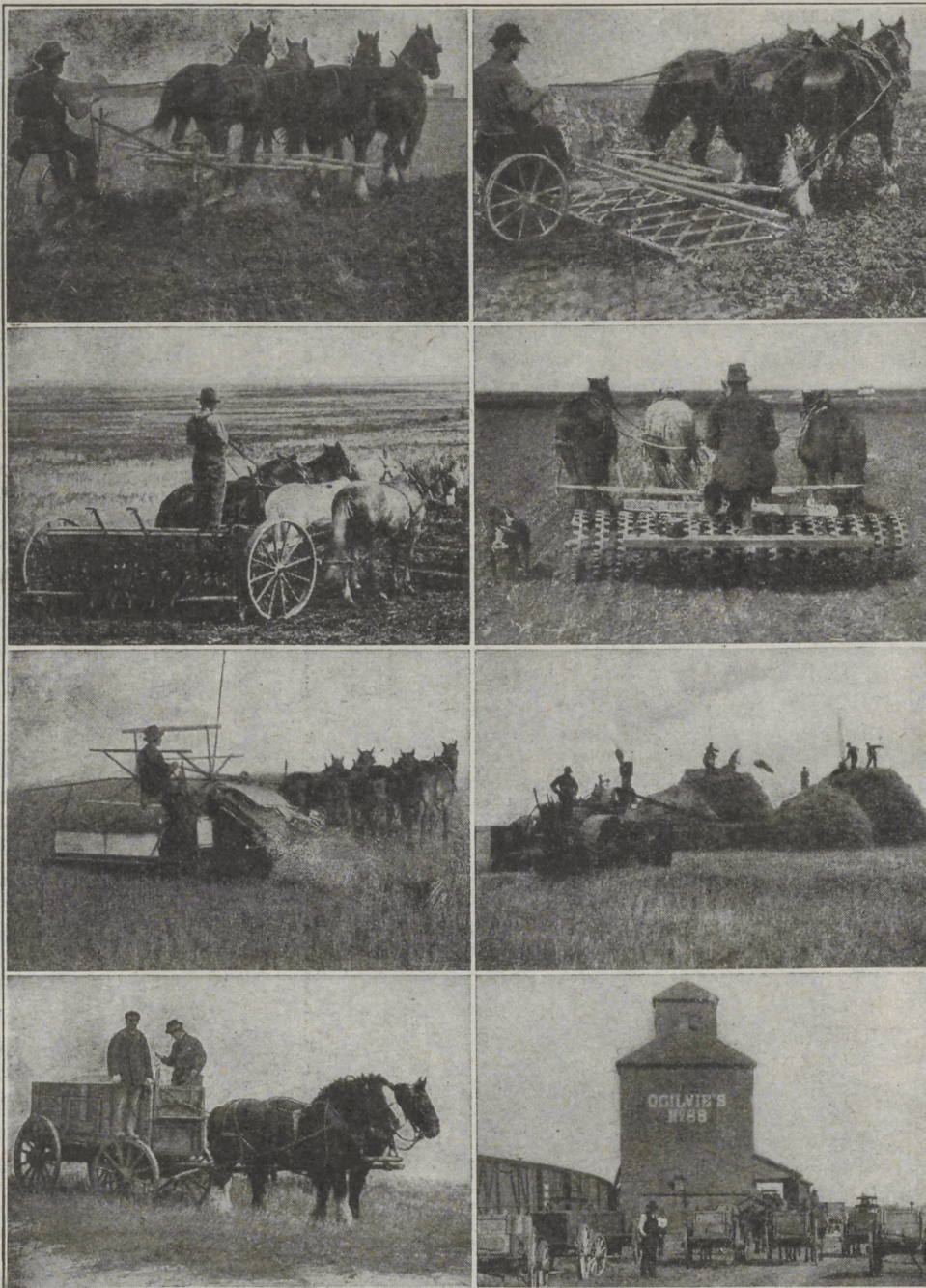




**I**N a letter recently published in a New York paper, Hon. John Oliver, premier of British Columbia, made a complimentary reference to Canadian fellow citizens who have come to the Dominion from the United States to make their homes and share with their capital and labour in the work of developing the vast natural resources of Western Canada, concluding as follows:

"The two nations have grown up side by side, and, though the United States has seniority, the problems of both countries have been much the same, and they have been solved in much the same way. The principles underlying participation in the Great War, as well as the spirit which determined co-operation in the inhuman struggle, were the same in both countries. It should not be forgotten that our two countries have lived side by side with an imaginary—yet none the less definitely marked—line dividing us. But for more than one hundred years neither nation has found or been disposed to find reason or excuse for dispute. This spirit of international amity has its foundation in intelligent citizenship, political morality, and above all, that mutual respect for the opinions and convictions of neighbours which is the basis of all amity, whether communal or national. The people of Canada do not yield to the people of the United States any second place in this spirit of confraternity, international amity, and cordial good will."

**Silos in Western Canada.** The use of silos will gradually increase with the development of the country. In the past



"Story of My Life," By A Grain of Wheat

their need has not been greatly felt, the farmer generally having an abundance of feed on the vacant lands adjoining. These opportunities will decrease with settlement, and forage crops will have to be cultivated on a much larger scale than has hitherto been necessary. This will bring silos into more general use.

Already nearly 200 silos are in actual use in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. All types are in use, from the wood stave to the concrete silo above ground, and the underground or pit silo.

Corn is largely grown for ensilage, while oats, peas, and barley make splendid substitutes. They are certain crops and can be grown with much less labour than corn.

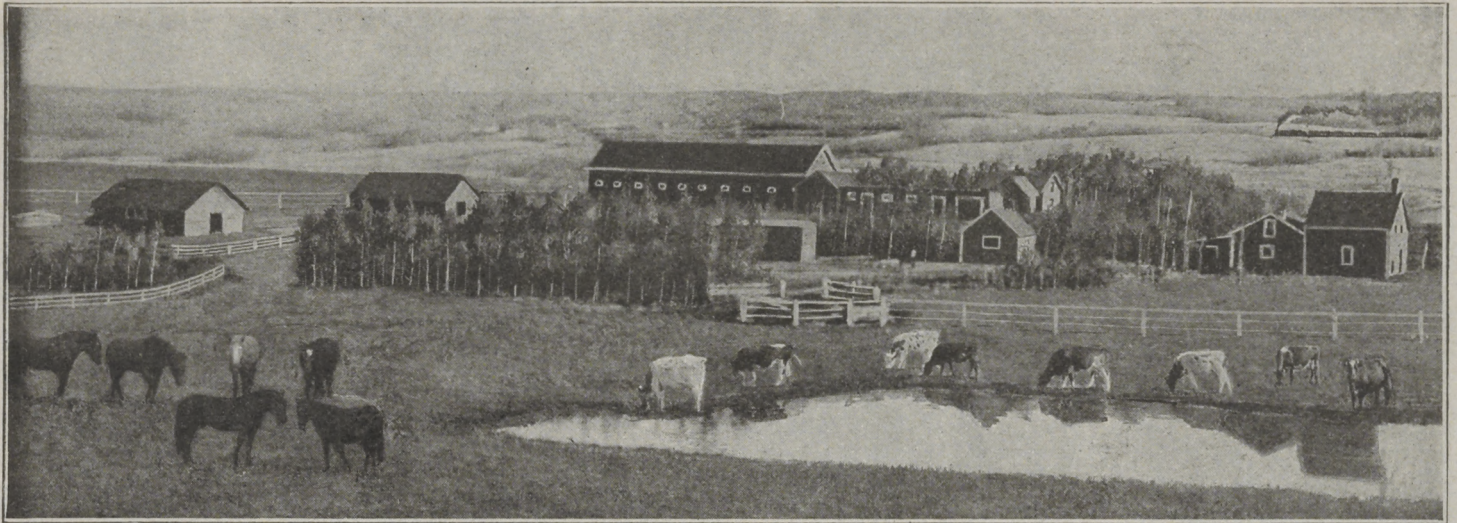
Of all crops grown in Western Canada for ensilage, sunflowers, or sunflowers and corn mixed, give promise of being a leader. The sunflower is much more hardy than corn; in fact, it will stand several degrees of frost in the fall with no apparent injury. From a three-acre field of sunflow-

ers, the field husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College harvested ninety tons of green forage. The crop was produced at a total cost of \$186.40, which was a trifle over two dollars per ton, and included disking, harrowing, seeding, thinning, cultivating, weeding, cutting, hauling and ensiling. There was no cost for land charges against the crop, as the land would have been summer-fallowed, and therefore, would not have been producing had it not been put in sunflowers.





# Canada Country for Big Men—Boundless Limitations West



*An Ideal Equipment for Mixed Farming. In Western Canada are Many Locations that Lend Themselves to Grain Growing and Stock Raising*

**L**ARGE crops, and good prices for wheat, oats, barley, and flax from Canadian farms, have made the winter resorts in California at times resemble a meeting of a Canadian farmers' institute, but the practice among successful farmers of spending their winters holidaying seems to be on the wane. After all, nothing can be more tiresome than having nothing to do, and the farmers of Western Canada are now finding winter employment right on their farms which rivals the attractions of the sunny South.

Live stock is the explanation, according to a six-foot Westerner who dropped into the Canadian Government Information Bureau at 311 Jackson Street, St. Paul. He was on his way back to Western Canada with a carload of selected breeding stock which had carried off blue ribbons at several state fairs in 1919. "We have found," said he, "that there is just as much pleasure and a great deal more profit in developing a herd of prize stock as in listening to the murmur of the sad sea waves. Where we used to grow grain exclusively now we are raising stock as well. The fact that steers raised in Western Canada took the grand championship at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago two years in succession shows how well we are getting along. And instead of depleting our bank rolls we add a tidy sum to them."

"But don't you find the life monotonous?"

"Not in the least. You see, we have a rural club which meets in our school house, where we thrash out all kinds of problems.

Here we exchange ideas and also have occasional talks from government experts, and the man who goes abroad for the winter only realizes how much he has missed when at a summer picnic he hears an address by a neighbour that would do credit to a college graduate.

"It was at one of these meetings that we decided to import a prize-winning stallion, and to-day our district is raising some of the best draft horses in Canada. The carload of breeding stock which I am now shipping to my farm is indirectly the result of our club meetings. We are going to make that little corner of Saskatchewan one of the big stock centres of America.

Why shouldn't we? Everything is in our favour—climate, fertility, cheap land, free grazing land adjoining lots of farms, creameries, government supervision. You know how energetic the northern climate makes a man? Well, it's just like that with stock. They get to be great husky fellows, hardy and big-framed—and

that counts on market day, and we ship right off the grass.

"Come up and see me some time," were his parting words as he left to catch his train. "I'll show you some of the finest land and live stock out of doors, and treat you to a real farm meal—everything but the coffee and sugar grown right on my farm. That counts some in these days of high prices."

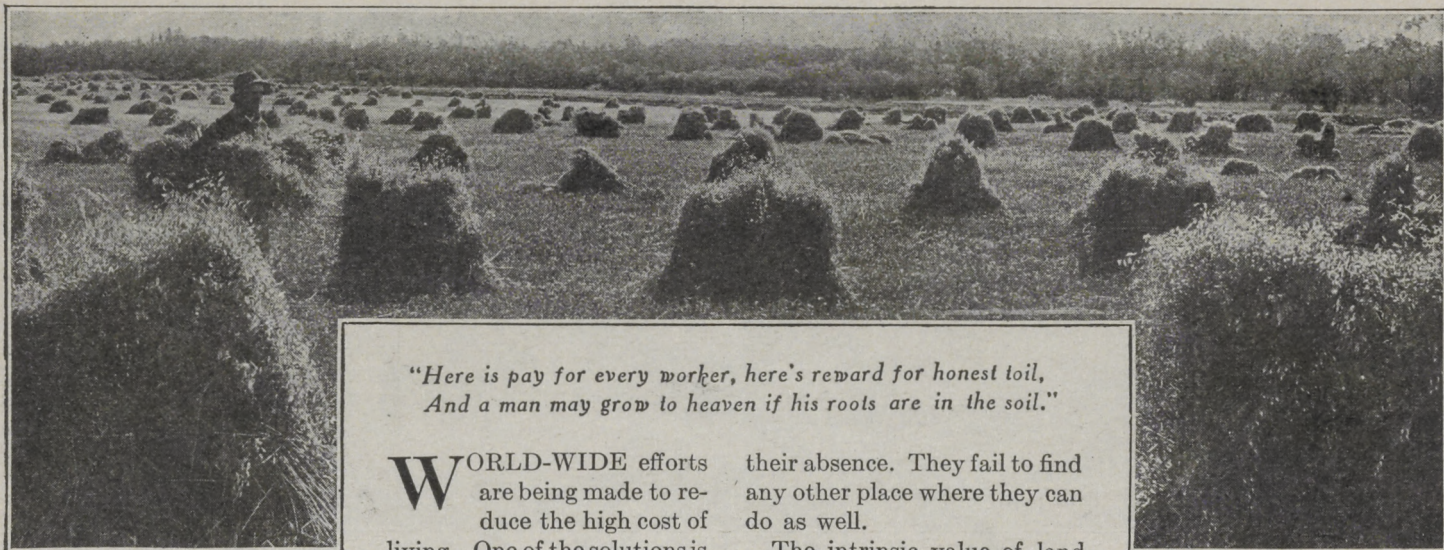
The above expresses a sentiment noticeable throughout Western Canada. Wherever one may go he learns that the farmers in the particular locality in which they may be, consider they have selected the best part of the country. No more convincing argument could be advanced to show that general satisfaction and contentment prevail.



*Good roads are a Direct Profit to the Farmer*







*"Here is pay for every worker, here's reward for honest toil,  
And a man may grow to heaven if his roots are in the soil."*

**W**ORLD-WIDE efforts are being made to reduce the high cost of living. One of the solutions is

to produce more. Until this is done there is no earthly hope that high prices will drop. Until such time as production on the farm reaches the stage that the supply will be greater than the demand, it must be recognized that all that the farm can grow will bring big prices. This accounts for the \$400 and \$500 an acre land, readily changing hands at these prices. These prices will continue. At a meeting held in Chicago the tone of all the speakers was that cheap land was a thing of the past. What is occurring in the States to-day undoubtedly will take place in Western Canada before many years. Prices to-day are low, and when their productive value is considered, it is safe to say that these lands yield fully as great as those now selling at ten times their price. Present values cannot last. With their wonderful productiveness, which gives to their owners, out of one crop, more than the original cost, Canadian lands cannot long remain behind those in other parts that yield no greater and are selling at prices away beyond those at which lands in Canada may be bought.

Already many of those who sold their farms at high prices are taking advantage of the splendid offerings Canada is making. These purchases will have the tendency to increase Canadian prices. To sell a half section of land at what was then regarded as a record price and for the original owner to buy back what he sold at a price of \$35 more than he received is something which speaks volumes for the particular value of the land, and also reflects the value of farming land in one district. This was the experience of an Alberta farmer who, in 1917, sold his half section of land east of Barons, Alberta, for the price of \$65 an acre, considered a record one, and bought it back at \$100.

There have been those who, after making considerable sums of money on farms in Western Canada, sell their places and leave the country. But generally it is not long before they are back again with their enthusiasm for the country increased by

their absence. They fail to find any other place where they can do as well.

The intrinsic value of land in Western Canada is of course a matter of opinion, and cannot be stated definitely. But it is certainly worth more than the price it can be bought for at the present time, even to the man who is put to some expense in getting there. On an average the land is richer and more fertile than any area of similar extent on the American continent, where general farming is followed. It will produce more, and produce it with less labour and greater certainty. More grain can be grown to the acre; horses and

cattle can be raised with less expense, dairy cows can be fed more cheaply; the markets for farm products average somewhat better. Why, then, is the land not worth at least as much as the highest priced farm land in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or other places where mixed farming is carried on? It is not the productive capacity of land alone that governs its price. The lands in the older districts could be purchased much more cheaply in the earlier stages of their development, although their productive capacity was as great then as it is now. When the same stage of development is reached in Western Canada farm lands there will command much higher prices than they do to-day. This stage is rapidly approaching.



*"Helping Dad"*

The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Land Settlement Associations located at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver can direct settlers to those who have choice lands for sale at reasonable prices. There are also many private individuals in principal cities and towns who are handling lands. The Federal Government has no lands for sale. Its officials are ever ready to give any desired information and advice, and also information as to where homesteads may be secured.





IN Western Canada are all the social advantages to be found anywhere. Life on the farm is not one continual grind of money-making. The farm home is modern and up-to-date, with steam heat and electricity and every convenience necessary to lighten the duties of the housewife. There need be no longer the days of drudgery and inconvenience. Women take an active part in making home life comfortable.

The pleasure that may be taken out of poultry raising and other pursuits is only realized by those who have tried them. They make the "pin money" that may be spent in shopping in stores carrying the latest staples in women's wear. Every village and town has its "movie" show; every district has its community centre. Church work is not limited. Should the daughters prefer a run across country on horseback to the auto ride to town, there is nearly always the well-groomed saddle horse ready, willing and keen to feel its mount, and what is more thrilling, invigorating, or gives greater enjoyment? Ask



*Pupils Delight in Manual Training Classes*

those who indulge in it. The school advantages are complete and are dealt with elsewhere.

In Manitoba the centre of the farm women's activities is the Home Economics Societies. In Saskatchewan similar work is carried on by the Homemakers' Clubs and in Alberta by the Women's Institutes. All the clubs are much interested in home problems and are anxious to get the young people interested also.

Much is done towards the encouragement of school gardening, improving school grounds and school sanitation and in starting community libraries. Short courses in dressmaking,



*There is not a Settled Township without a School*

home nursing, cookery, canning, home management and other subjects are held at points throughout the three provinces and are well attended.

The United States farmer who is studying economic methods of agriculture looks upon the auto as a large factor in reducing operating expenses. If one goes into the small towns throughout Western Canada on a Saturday evening he will have the best

illustration of the fact that the Western Canada farmer has come to the same conclusion. A hundred machines may be counted parked in "some city" style at the curb. Their owners are doing their week's shopping or taking in the "movies."

Manitoba has about 30,000, or about one for every fourteen people. Saskatchewan has 60,000 and its population is 833,000,



*Keeping Fit for the Work on the Morrow*

according to a recent estimate, or about one for every thirteen persons, and there are over 35,000 in Alberta. When it is realized that the great bulk of these three provinces is comprised of agriculturists and the majority of its population dependent upon the land, it is fairly obvious that the country is enjoying a reasonable amount of prosperity, using the automobile for pleasure and profit.

Canada Continues to Carry Off the First Prizes.—It was not in corn alone that Western Canada carried off the honours at the



*A Morning's Bag for One Gun*

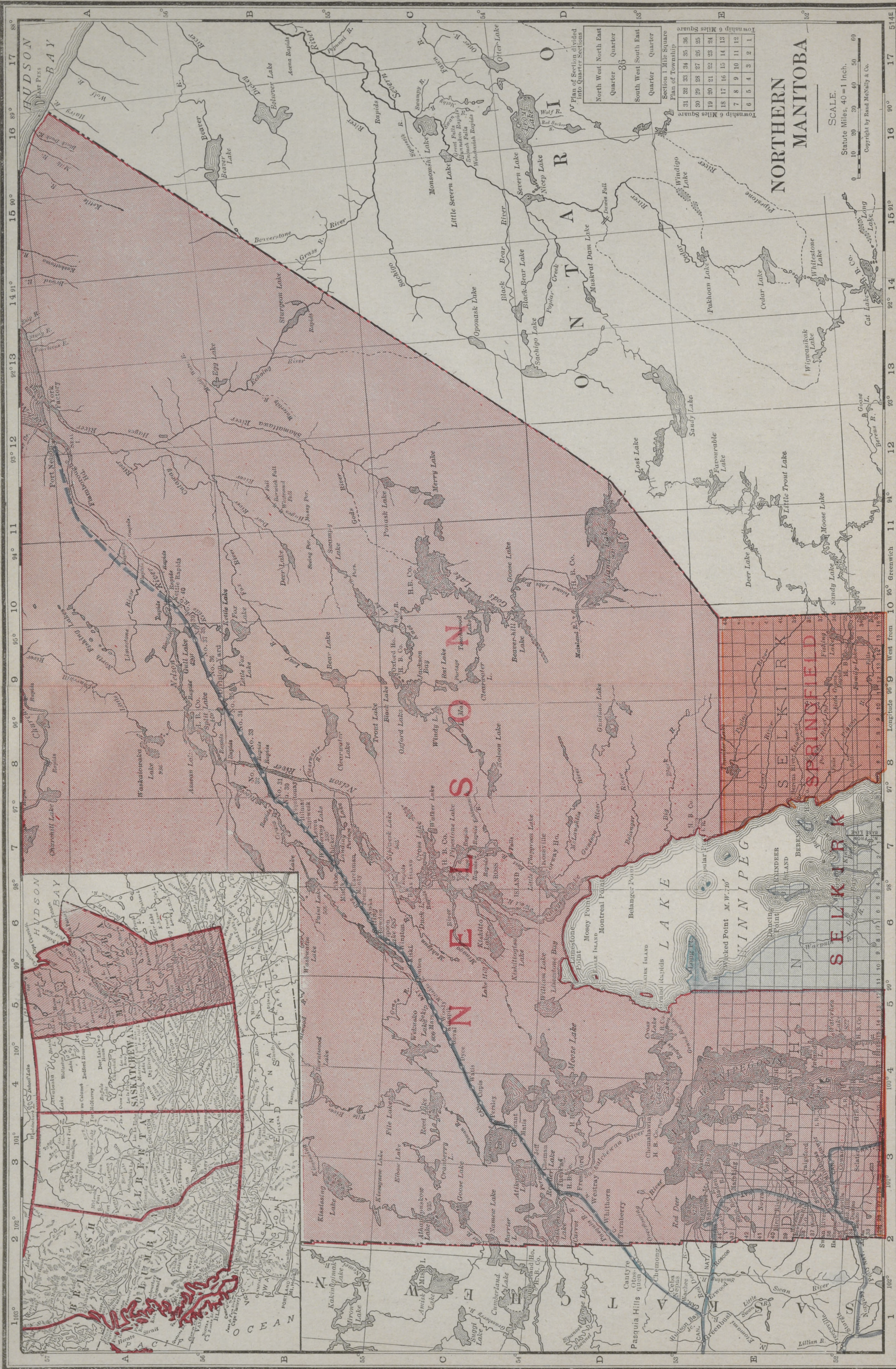
Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City. Other awards won were 40 firsts, 29 seconds, and 26 third prizes. These included first, second, and third prizes for hard spring wheat; the sweepstakes for wheat and the cup offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the best half-bushel of hard spring wheat; first, second, and third prizes and sweepstakes for oats; first, second, and third prizes for barley; and second and third prizes for oats.

Potato classes had some interesting successes for Western Canadian exhibitors, who won four firsts, three seconds, and three thirds. Exhibitors from these provinces also made fine showing in the vegetable classes, winning among other prizes the premium prizes for cabbages, cauliflowers, pumpkins, squash, and watermelons.

At Chicago, in December, 1919, with twenty-five entries of spring wheat, Western Canadian exhibitors carried off nine prizes and several ribbons. First prizes for barley, rye, and other grains and for grasses were also secured by Canadian Prairie Provinces. All of which further demonstrates that this country has established for itself an unassailable place in the front rank of the finest agricultural and live stock regions of the continent.







# NORTHERN MANITOBA

SCALE.  
Statute Miles, 40=1 Inch.  
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

North West	North East
Quarter	Quarter
36	
South West	South East
Quarter	Quarter
36	

Section 1 Mile Square  
Plan of Township

Township 6 Miles Square
31 32 33 34 35 36
37 38 39 40 41 42
43 44 45 46 47 48
49 50 51 52 53 54
55 56 57 58 59 60

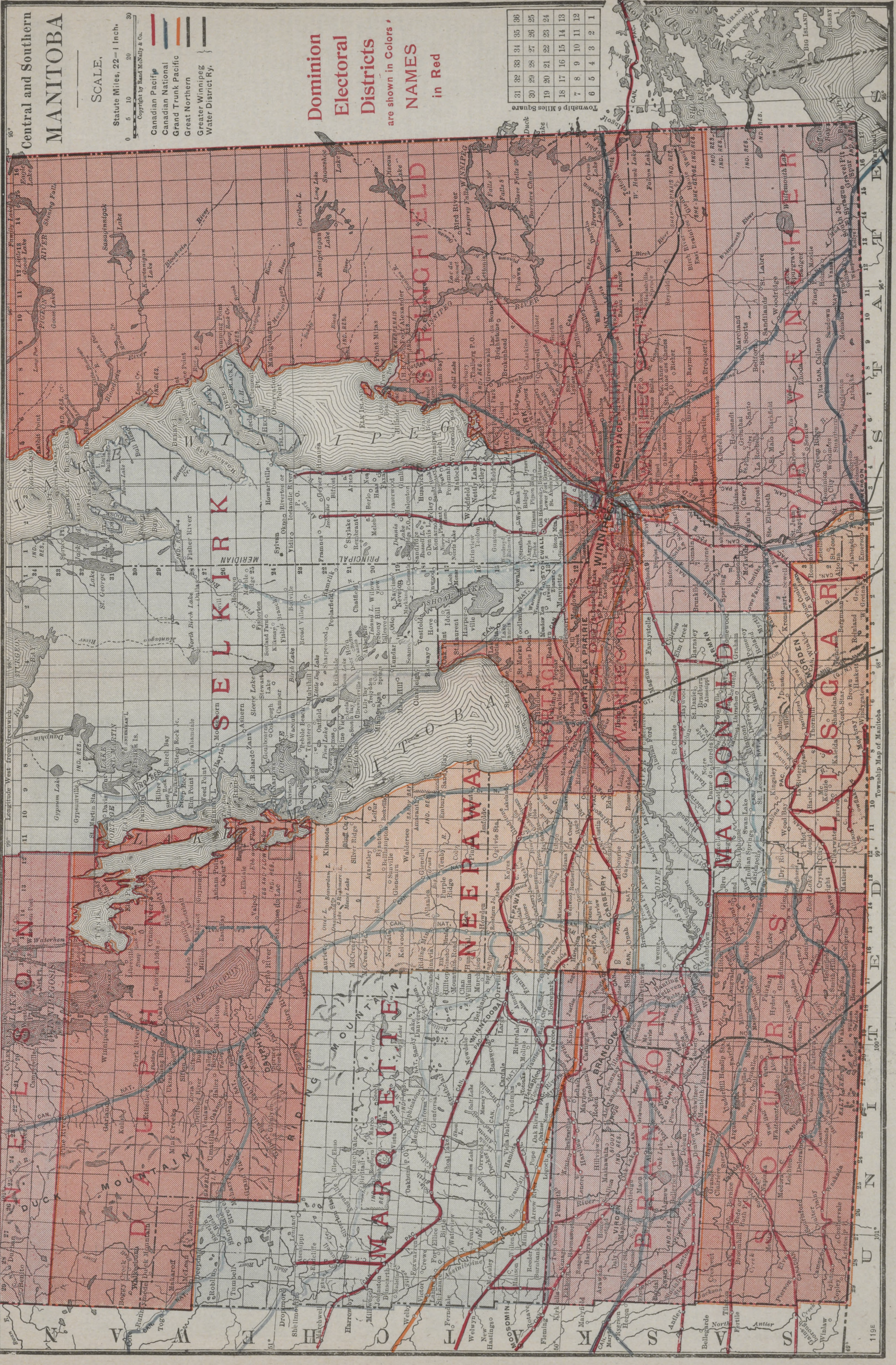


Central and Southern  
MANITOBA

SCALE,  
Statute Miles, 22=1 Inch.  
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.  
Canadian Pacific  
Grand Trunk Pacific  
Great Northern  
Greater Winnipeg  
Water District Ry.

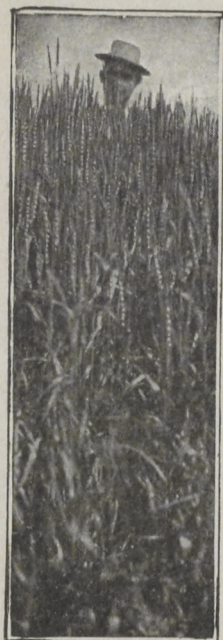
Dominion  
Electoral  
Districts  
are shown in Colors  
NAMES  
in Red

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1





**SOIL.** The soil is generally a black loam, on a chocolate coloured sub-soil. The upper soil varies from twelve to thirty-six inches deep, and possesses sufficient humus to give almost complete assurance of crops. Of course, there are sections which at times, as in other countries, are more liable to drought than are others, but with the system of dry farming carried on in these sections such as is being followed on systematic principles to-day, these periods of drought are not so seriously felt. The country generally, and that lying to the south, and into the central portions, may be styled the true prairie, just rolling enough to give good drainage. In other portions the surface is dotted with poplar groves, giving the country a park-like appearance, and at the same time providing fuel for the farmers, and excellent shelter for cattle in cold weather. If desired this poplar is easily cleared.



Creeks and lakes, fed by springs, are abundant, and good water can be obtained almost everywhere at a depth, on an average, of from thirty to forty feet. Flowing wells which have been drilled to a depth of 100 to 200 feet are to be found in many places.

**Climate.** The summer days are warm, and the nights cool. The fall and spring are delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. The winters are pleasant and healthful. There are cold spells, but they are not felt as severely as in southern and eastern parts where the humidity is greater. The country is remarkably free from pulmonary or epidemical complaints. Snow begins to fall about the end of November, and at the end of March there is very little left. There is generally a sufficient rainfall in May and June, when most needed.

**Fuel.** Details have been worked out for the manufacture of briquettes in Southern Saskatchewan coal fields which will equal anthracite coal as fuel, and be turned

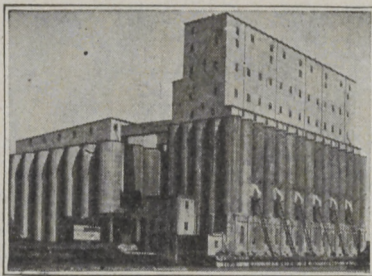
out at the rate of 30,000 tons per year and will sell for about \$9.40 per ton. This is only the beginning of the industry.

There are deposits of coal in Southern Manitoba; at Estevan in Saskatchewan; in Alberta there are immense deposits, easily mined, much of it cropping out along the banks of the river, and selling at the pit's mouth at low prices. Transportation by rail is cheap.

British Columbia has large deposits of coal, counted amongst the richest of the world.

The coal content in the Crow's Nest Pass is 230 miles in extent and 100 feet in depth. According to the reports of engineers there are still 22,500,000,000 tons.

It has been estimated that the Alberta deposits of coal could supply the whole world's needs at its present rate of consumption for nearly a thousand years. Though the production in the Province is annually increasing, and in the past decade has more than trebled, the quantity mined is infinitesimal compared with the enormous resources. Viewed from the standpoint of coal supply, the opportunities offered for industrial development and



*Elevator Capacity at Head of Lakes is Upwards of Fifty-One Million Bushels*

country, and the indications are so strong that companies, with large financial backing, have seen fit to spend large sums of money in development work.

**Handling Western Canada's Grain.**—So extensive has been the construction of railroads, main and lateral, extending into all newly settled portions that there are very few farms more than fifteen to eighteen miles from a railway. At every railway station or siding, in a district where grain is produced, there are from two to eight or ten elevators, each with a capacity of 30,000 bushels and over. Loading platforms are placed where there is likely to be congestion at the elevators, giving the farmer the option of shipping by car or through the elevator.

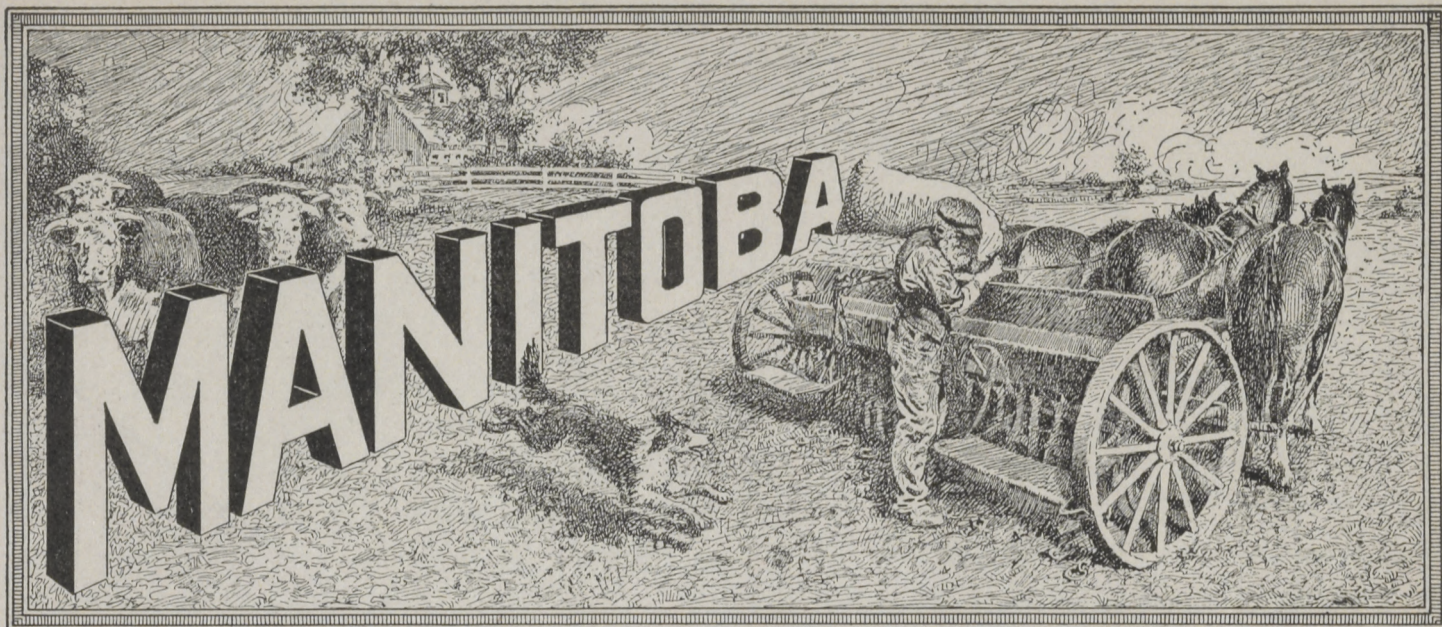
There are also storage elevators at other interior points, capable of holding millions of bushels.

At the head of the lakes, at Port Arthur and Fort William, there is a total capacity of 51,500,000 bushels. To this will be added this year an additional 2,000,000 bushel elevator. A fleet of vessels has in the past been heavily taxed in its efforts to move the grain, but to this fleet will shortly be placed sufficient bottoms to take care of it.

**The Scene Has Changed.**—Annual visitors to Western Canada have witnessed a series of scenes unfolding to their astonished gaze that constitutes a drama of natural growth crowding into the space of a few years the events that took our forefathers generations to accomplish. First, on the lonely prairie is seen the humble "shack" of the bachelor homesteader, who drives with dogged perseverance his slowly moving yoke of oxen as the virgin soil is broken in long furrows. The next visit the golden grain is seen, the furrow has widened, cattle are grazing beyond, and other "shacks" have made their appearance in the landscape. Succeeding scenes show rapid advancement. Horses replace the oxen, gas tractors assist the horses, the "shack" fades from the scene and modern buildings spring up as if by magic, the patches of grain take definite shape in expansive fields. Trees, flowers, a woman's face and romping children appear, and the annual tourist wakes up with a start to find that in a few short years the pioneer scenes that interested him have passed away and he is merely travelling in a land as conventional as his own.







**T**HE Province of Manitoba has long since emerged from its swaddling clothes. Its manhood was reached some time ago. The days of its infancy were marked by a wonderful growth, and in the flush of its manhood it carries with it the exuberance of youth and a virility and buoyancy that is giving it a strength appreciated at home and recognized abroad. It took on increased vigor after 1912, when there was added to its territory 178,100 square miles, carrying its northern boundary to the shores of Hudson Bay, while its southern plains were bounded by the wheat fields of North Dakota and Minnesota. From east to west it has a territory 300 miles in extent. Its total area in acres is 161,172,480, the land area being 148,432,640 acres. Population, 618,093.

For years the name "Manitoba" has been recognized abroad, and associated with that of "Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat." The Province was satisfied with the fame that this brought. She was looked upon as a "miracle" country. The dependability of Manitoba's crop is now the boast of her people.

For over twenty-four years the Province has a record of an average wheat yield of 18 bushels, sometimes more and sometimes less, the highest average being 27.86 and the lowest 8.9, but in all these years there has never been a time when there was not bread and seed and something to sell. When these averages are read, it must be considered that had it not been for indifferent farming practiced by many the average would have been greater. There were men who had 40 and 45 bushels per acre, while their neighbour had probably but 20. Manitoba is an all-the-year-round, year-in-and-year-out Province. She has no wildly soaring periods, and no drops to zero, but is always on the job.

Here are some figures for nineteen years:

Year	Wheat Yield per Acre	Oats Yield per Acre	Barley Yield per Acre	Flax Yield per Acre	Potatoes Yield per Acre
1901	25.1	40.3	34.2	12.7	196
1902	26	47.5	35.9	13.7	157
1903	16.42	38.62	26.66	10.5	175
1904	16.52	38.8	30.54	13.1	156.8
1905	21.07	42.6	34.2	13.02	187.8
1906	19.49	43.85	36.96	14.6	187.7
1907	14.22	34.8	25.7	12.25	157.2
1908	17.28	36.8	27.54	11.8	171.8
1909	17.33	37.1	27.31	12.29	192.9
1910	13.47	28.7	20.75	9.97	121.9
1911	18.29	45.3	31.5	14	187
1912	20.7	46	35.1	13.6	206
1913	20	42	28.6	11.3	180
1914	15.5	30	20	10	140.4
1915	26.4	47.7	34.0	11.4	114.8
1916	10.16	32.8	20.9	10.5	
1917	14.09	30.25	22.50	9.0	106
1918	16.75	37	29.00	13.75	185
1919	14.3	31.6	20.1	9.3	220

The average yields of the different grains for the ten years preceding and including 1918 in the Province were as follows: Wheat, 17.3; oats, 37; barley, 26.4; flax, 11.1. Compare these with average yields for the same period in any other country where grain is grown on an extensive scale.

The day is past though, when Manitoba depends upon grain growing. It was early found that other branches of farming industry produced large profits and ample return. The same soil that gave life to the grain would

produce cattle, and the cattle industry has become a general attachment to other work of the farm. It is increasing with rapid strides. In 1915 the receipts at the Winnipeg Yards were 138,534 head, worth \$8,848,288; those of 1918 were 320,207, with a total value of \$28,767,836.

The same splendid increase may be shown in hogs, which in 1915 showed a production valued at \$7,585,952, while the 1918 production was \$11,194,931.

And as to sheep there was an increase from 20,590, worth \$188,398, in 1916 to 38,762 in 1918, with a total value of \$581,430.

In 1918 Manitoba had 385,000 horses, 285,000 hogs, 137,000 sheep, and 747,000 cattle. Dairy products in 1918 amounted to 18,127,000 pounds of butter and cheese, worth \$7,605,000. Compare this with any other agricultural country per population, and yet the Province is not producing 30 per cent of what it is capable of.

**Cattle.**—Probably the most important cattle sales in Western Canada are those held at Brandon, Manitoba. At a sale held in the early part of the past winter there was an attendance of 250 stockmen and farmers. A number of American buyers were present, some of them coming from as far south as Iowa. The outstanding feature of the sale was the disposal of Lavendar 47ths the magnificent national champion heifer, bred by John G. Barron, of Carberry, Manitoba, for \$5,000, this price establishing a new record for short-horns in Canada. An advance of \$3,000 from an American buyer was refused. There was a grand total of 102 animals sold, realizing \$54,200, the average per head being \$537.25. There were 86 females sold at an average of \$485.58 and 16 bulls at an average of \$777.50.

W. J. Short, of Shoal Lake, Manitoba, recently sold a 3-year-old pure-bred shorthorn heifer that was never in a stable except as a calf. The animal weighed 1,480 pounds and sold for 15 cents a pound. The weight dressed was 945 pounds.

**Dairying.**—Not only is quality an essential with Manitoba creameries and farmers but they take pride in the quantity they produce. Their aim is to show an excess of any one year over the past. And they always succeed. In 1919, 150 car-loads were shipped, valued at \$1,750,000.

The total value of the product of Manitoba's forty-four creameries, with their 22,000 milk shippers in 1919 was \$16,789,892, as compared with about \$13,000,000 in 1918. As evidence of the progress that is being made, 1,000,000 pounds of butter were exported in 1918 over that of 1917.

**Fodder.**—An important factor in the cattle industry is that of fodder. No country is more amply provided. Native grasses are abundant, nutritious, and fattening. Tame grasses, such as timothy, clover, rye, brome, and alfalfa, thrive in a wonderful way.





**Corn.**—Tests conducted by Manitoba Agricultural College with fodder corn have produced encouraging results, as high as 101 bushels and fifty pounds of cobs per acre having been grown last year on an experimental plot.

In this connection it is well to draw to the reader's attention the fact that at the Soil Products Exposition, held at Kansas City last fall, it was Manitoba corn that carried off the blue ribbon in competition with corn grown in the old corn-growing states, and it looks as if the successful operations of the few corn-growers in the Province would in a very few years be supplemented in such a degree as to make safe the application "Manitoba, the wheat and corn province."

**Root Crops** play an important part in beef production and in increasing the dairy output. Turnips, mangels, carrots, and beets grow to wonderful size and are profuse yielders. The soil is highly suitable for the culture of this variety of beets. A farmer at Macdonald harvested 2,500 bushels of turnips from 2½ acres seeded on fall plowing May 15th.

**Sheep and Hogs.**—Hogs do well in Manitoba; the climate, the water, and the natural food products of the country agree with them. A young Manitoba farmer rented a quarter-section of land for a cash rental of \$100 a year and the taxes. He started with fifty ewes on shares, on a three-year contract. He doesn't own a hoof in the flock but his share of the wool last season was worth a little under \$700, and his half of the lamb crop was worth \$1,400 or more.

**Poultry Raising** is carried on very extensively, and conditions could not be more favourable. There is a splendid market in the cities and towns and in the exportable demand for all that can be raised, and the egg product brings good prices.

**Honey.**—Bee culture is carried on extensively. The wild flowers prove splendid feeding grounds, and the cultivation of clovers and the flowers of cultivated gardens add largely to the supply. A farmer near Clambraye, Man., carries it on as a side line. His product last year from seventy-seven hives was 7,500 pounds, which he sold at 30 cents a pound. Hives purchased last spring for \$12 produced \$75 worth of honey.

**Fruit.**—All small fruits grow remarkably well. Probably nowhere is the yield more abundant and their cultivation less strenuous. Experiments, now being carried on for the purpose of discovering what are the best adapted varieties of apples, are promising. Three hundred barrels of apples possessing a wonderful flavour were shipped by one producer last year.

**Climate of Manitoba.**—Manitoba possesses a climate which is particularly adapted to the production of a healthy, vigorous people. Spring and autumn are delightful seasons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The summer is warm, the mercury frequently rising to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until 10 o'clock or later, are a most enjoyable feature of the summer climate. The average rainfall is sufficient for the production of all cereal crops and the growing of field roots, garden stuff, and fodders of great variety and luxuriance.

**Fuel.**—There is no scarcity of fuel in the Province. In the northern districts there is an abundance of wood of all kinds; to the east there is said to be sufficient to furnish fuel to last the entire country for generations, while along the rivers and streams in the prairie section there is ample to prevent any claim being made upon the wooded districts for many years. There are those in the cities and towns, and upon many of the farms for that matter, who are equipped for burning coal. In the southwestern section of the Province there is an undeveloped area of coal deposits that will meet all requirements for many years. The developed Alberta and Saskatchewan mines show coal content that will last the entire country for years, and afford shipments in large quantities. Railway rates are low, and coal is delivered to all parts of the prairie at reasonable cost.

**Water.**—This is to be had in abundance everywhere. Shallow wells, eight to twenty feet, give an excellent supply of good water, while drilled and bored wells give certain plentiful quantities. The rivers and the smaller streams fed by springs give assurance of water in nearly all the districts.

**Taxation** is not exorbitant. There is none on buildings or improvements on the farm. Taxes are devoted to maintenance and construction of roads, schools, and such other public utilities as a growing population demands.

**Schools.**—The school system of the Province is based upon the experience of older established countries and only the best accepted. Where there are ten or twelve children of school age a school district may be established, in aid of which the Provincial Government makes munificent grants. Eighty-three new school districts were organized in 1919; 139 new school buildings erected. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the Province is now 114,662, an increase over last year of 4,737. There are in many parts consolidated schools (there are now ninety-nine), which are proving a great boon, giving the advantage of higher education to the rural pupil, who could not otherwise obtain it. In the

larger towns there are high schools and collegiate institutes, fitting the pupil for graduation into the colleges with a standing and reputation equal to any on the continent.

Manitoba is an agricultural country, and the Provincial Government has not lost sight of the fact that advanced agriculture of to-day requires that the farmer be possessed of the best technical and practical information he can secure, and has spent large sums of money in erecting, equipping, and maintaining an agricultural college, probably having no equal on the continent. Demonstration farms in various sections carry this work right to the farmer's field.

**Cities and Towns.**—Winnipeg, the capital city, has a population of over 200,000, and growing rapidly, creating a most favorable impression upon the newcomer. Its bank clearings are over \$2,500,000,000 annually. Brandon is an important city. Portage la Prairie is a prominent wheat centre. St. Boniface has large manufacturing industries, while Dauphin, Selkirk, Wascana, Neepawa and Sauris are railroad towns in the centre of large agricultural districts.

**Churches** of all denominations are to be found even in remote settlements, carrying into these districts the privilege of worshipping at the shrine of one's particular faith.

**Soil.**—Beyond the statement that the soil is almost generally a friable black loam, varying in depth from a foot to four and five feet, and resting on a chocolate coloured clay, little more need be said, when there is pointed out the evidence of continued good crops year after year, without the aid of artificial fertilizing, although this is not always recommended. There does not seem to be any end to its ability to produce.

Fed by sufficient rains in the growing season, and by long hours of bright sunlight and consequent nitrogen, it goes on, year in and year out, giving ample fruit for the labourer.

**Railways.**—A glance at the map will show the extent to which the country is favoured in the matter of transportation. Very few farmers are more than fifteen miles from one of the three transcontinental lines of railway, the freight rates being regulated by a Board of Railway Commissioners. Considerable work is being done in the construction of highways.

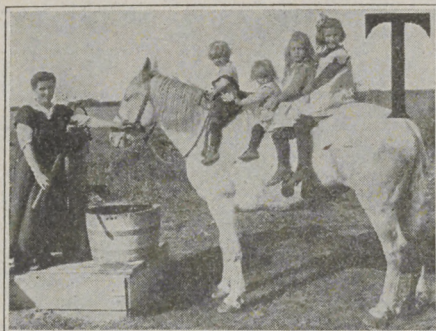
**Telephones and Telegraph.**—The system is complete in every way, local and rural lines being linked up with main lines, so that it is possible for the farmer each morning to ascertain the latest market figures at the chief purchasing centres. There is also an efficient telegraph service.



Good Markets make the side lines of Farming Profitable







THE success which followed the efforts of those briefly outlined below is easily achieved.

Eighteen years ago a young man, his mother, and sister started farming in Southern Manitoba on 160 acres of land, on which there was a mortgage of \$700, and, in addition, he was \$600 in debt. To-day the farm contains 480 acres, and has buildings that cost \$15,000. The mother and sister are amply provided for, and the owner, independent, exclusive of the farm, is prepared to retire. All this has been accom-

plished by returns from the soil, none having been made in speculation. It is farms like this that Americans are purchasing.

R. F. McVeety came to the famous Swan River Valley of Manitoba in 1903, and settled on his three-quarter section farm. His capital at that time was \$800 in cash and a small outfit of horses and machinery. His average yields for fifteen years have been as follows: Wheat, 26½ bushels per acre. Barley, 28 bushels per acre. Oats, 74 bushels per acre.

Eighteen years ago Mr. A. G. Fyfe started on the first quarter-section of his farm with a capital of \$75. When he sold his farm of 1,280 acres it was clear of encumbrance; he had erected buildings to the value of \$12,000 to \$14,000; had a first-class equipment for a farm of this size, a fine herd of cattle and good horses and was independently well off exclusive of the farm. This was all accomplished in eighteen years, and is entirely the product of the soil.

G. M. Frantz formerly lived at Dakota, in Stephenson County, Iowa. He is now a resident of Starbuck, Manitoba. He has no hesitation in relating his Canadian experience, hoping it may influence others to share in the prosperity that has come to him. He says:

"I take no credit for any success we have had. We could hardly help getting along fairly well. My neighbours have always said that I have an industrious family, and I should say to any one coming up from the States to farm in Canada, that he should understand that success is not an individual but a family affair. I am rather reluctant to talk with you about personal matters and only do so because you seem to think it might be of use to others who may come to Canada from the United States. I was not a farmer and didn't own a farm, but I had always been taught that successful results followed hard work, and my family and myself decided that if we went into farming we should have to work at it with all our hearts. Every cent we have made was made on the farm. We have never had anything to do with speculating nor with side-line deals. The cost of land in 1908, the year I came, was not half what it is to-day. I took up 240 acres of open prairie and soon had a fairly good mixed farm going. As the result of good crops I was able to add to my land holdings, with the result that I have to-day two farms, both improved, covering 480 acres. Our farms are well equipped with machinery, horse-power, tractors, sawing outfits, automobiles, etc. Everything paid on the absolutely cash plan.

"My land to-day is worth \$75 an acre. I can see no chance for failure if the settler stays on the job. The only farm failures we have ever known were parties who farmed as a side line. And it is only fair that I should say about the climate—because many of my old friends will be concerned about it—that we enjoy it thoroughly, and that we have had less sickness in our family since we came to Manitoba."

Allan E. Nicholson of Hazelridge, Man., has been there seventeen years, having come from near Dalton, Iowa, where he farmed for a good many years. He says: "I have always had good crops since I came here, and some of them have been bumper crops. If I went back to the United States to-day I could take back \$5.00 or \$6.00 to every \$1.00 that I brought into the country. My land to-day is worth from \$75 to \$85 an acre. I have had uniform good luck in connection with my stock, and to-day I would not sell my farm for a cent less than \$30,000.

"The climate agrees with us all well. Before I came here my doctor's bills were something awful. I had no sooner got one paid when I was due for another one. Since we have been in Manitoba \$50 would pay all our doctor's bills for the last seventeen years.

"I think I am doing my old friends a kindness in letting them know how well I have done since I came here. This is certainly a country of opportunities. I have had no more good luck than falls to the fortune of any ordinary person, and I am satisfied I could never have done as well had I remained in the old home."

Jefferson Caverly, Bowsman River, Man., says he has been farming in the Swan River valley for eighteen years and has never had a crop failure.

There is only space here to enumerate a few examples of the success that followed grain cultivation last year:

Mr. Alex Bell, of Oakville, reported having a yield of fifty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Eighteen acres of oats yielded 100 bushels per acre on the Fulton farm at Oakland, near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. The land had received careful attention but the result was a surprise even to the producer. The oats were of the ordinary Banner variety. The land on this farm has been cropped for forty years.

W. T. Baltzell farms 3,800 acres at Dominion City, Man. His wheat graded No. 1 northern. The yield was from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. The outcome would have been better if it had not been for the intense hot weather. In 1918 he had a yield of forty-five.

William Buchanan, writing of the Dauphin district, Manitoba, says there is an abundance of pasture, plenty of wild hay, and as a sure grain-growing district it cannot be excelled. In 1917 he had 65 acres of wheat that averaged 52½ bushels to the acre, for which he received \$2.11 per bushel, amounting to over \$110 for each acre. His whole crop averaged 37½ bushels to the acre. Starting in a poor man, he now has two sections of land, 30 horses, 150 head of cattle, two tractors, and a threshing outfit, and estimates he could retire with a bank account of \$150,000, accumulated in farming in the Dauphin district in twenty-five years.

Land prices in Manitoba to-day are low, but they are bound to increase. Last fall a number of American farmers, having sold their farms at good prices, did not hesitate to make purchases in Manitoba at prices running from \$50 to \$100 per

acre for improved farms and proportionately less for raw land. When the same stage of development has been reached as in the States they came from, these lands will command much higher prices than they do to-day. This stage is rapidly approaching.



### More Exhibition Successes

Manitoba again won a banner place at the International Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City, Mo., last fall. Her winnings include 35 first prizes, 25 seconds, and 22 thirds, as well as 7 trophies. The trophies include the world's championship for collection of vegetables, the world's championship for small grains (wheat, oats, barley, and rye), the world's championship for the most attractive exhibit, and second trophy for the most comprehensive exhibit. Mr. Hamilton won the silver cup for county exhibit and Mr. Larcombe secured first for the best county exhibit of small grains, and third for vegetables.

Manitoba has had wonderful success in the past year. It has increased its wealth, added to its population, has seen large sales of farm lands at increased prices. Business of all kinds was good, and while the Government has been giving special attention to agriculture, it has not overlooked the social side of farm life, which when all is said and done is a phase of farm existence that interests the "women folk." Unless they are satisfied, the man's part is difficult to perform. Electrified and steam heated homes are to be seen everywhere, and the auto makes it such an easy matter to while away the evenings by pleasant drives to the neighbours or to the "movies." There are about 35,000 cars in the Province, or one for every fourteen head of the population.

In 1919 the crop production of the Province yielded \$158,566,000; livestock, dairy, poultry, and wool netted \$191,730,000.





Canadian Pacific  
Canadian National  
Grand Trunk Pacific

# Dominion Electoral Districts

are shown in Colors  
NAMES  
in Red

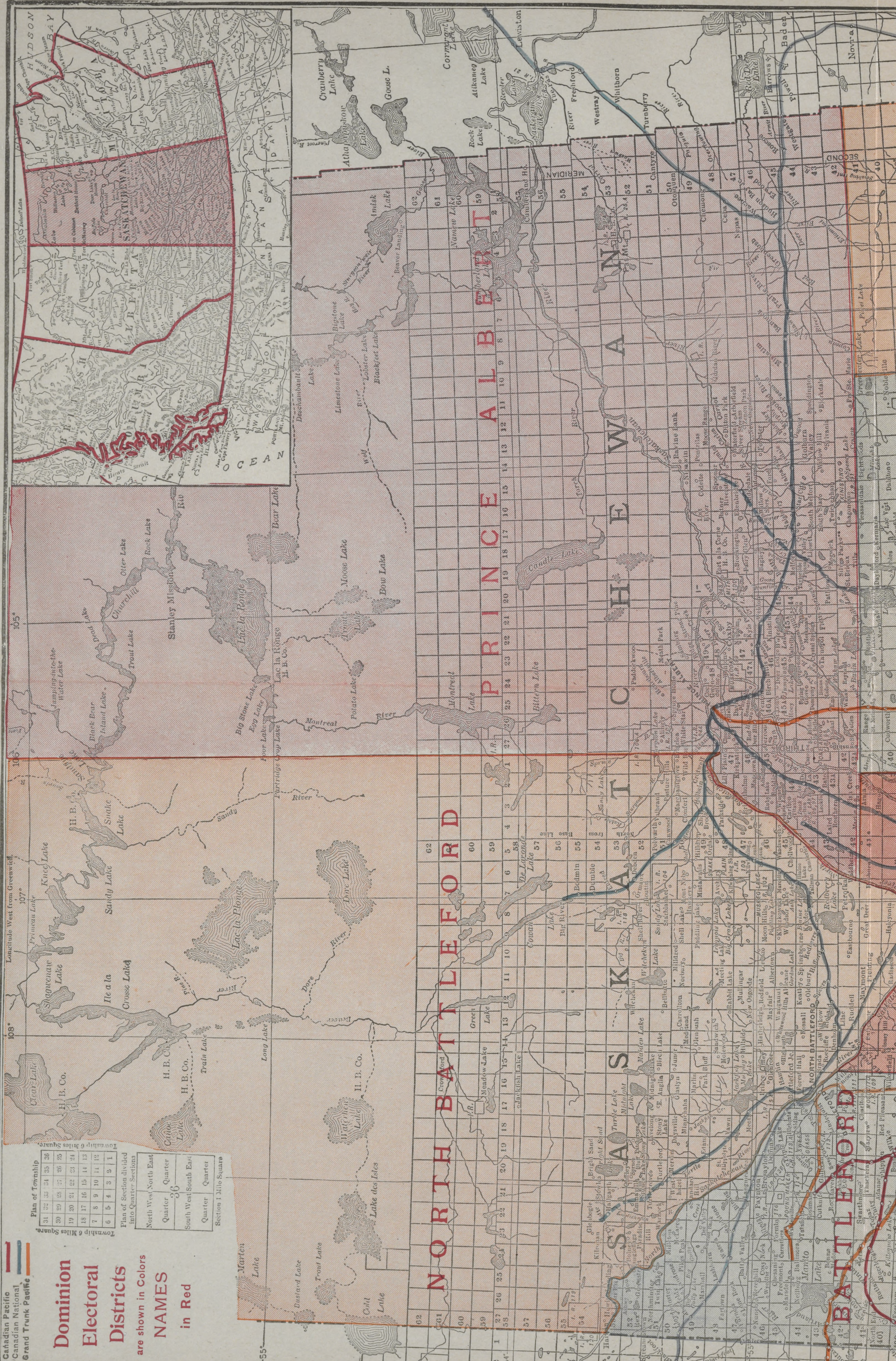
Plan of Township  
Township 6 Miles Square

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

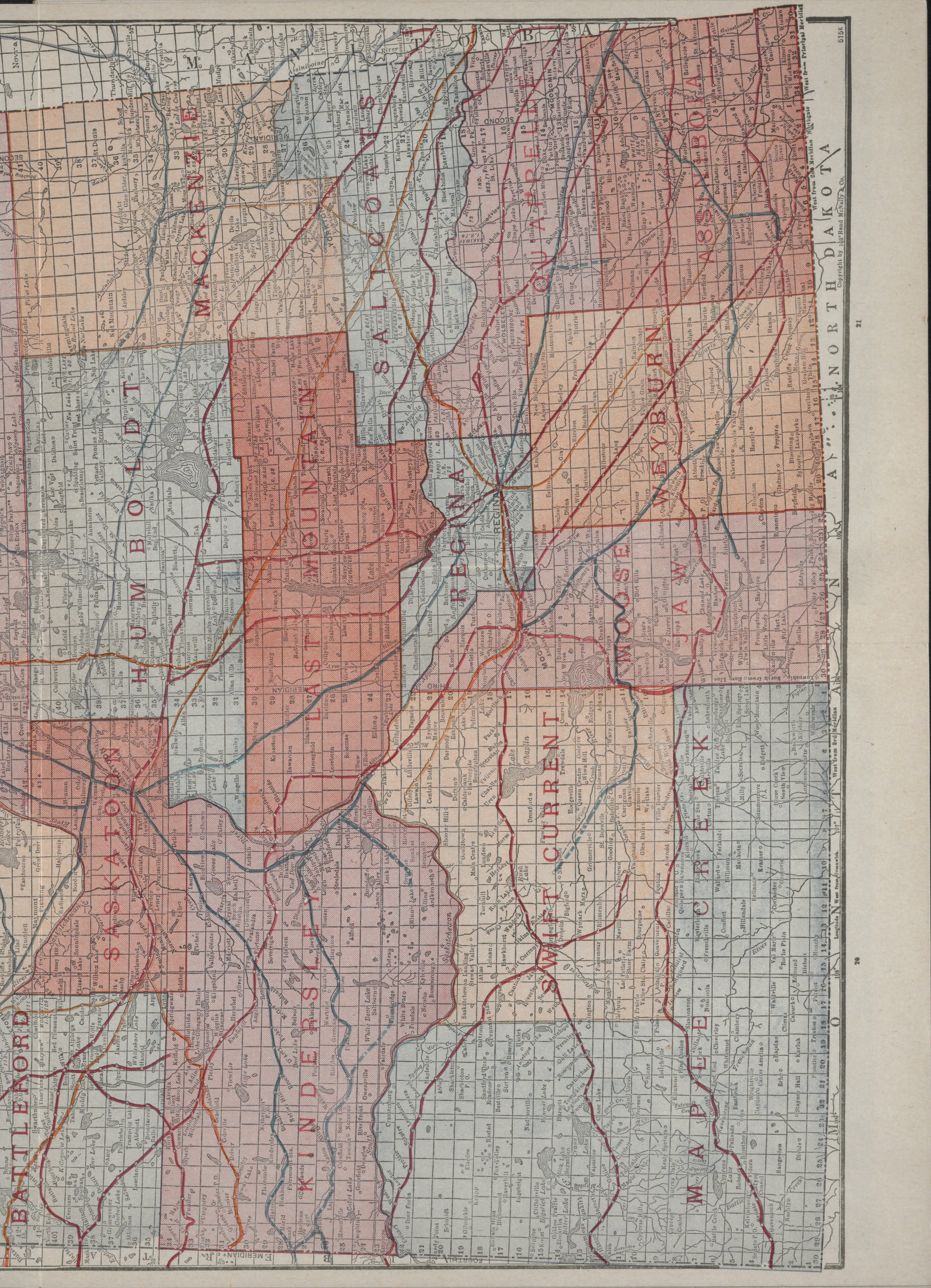
Plan of Section divided  
into Quarter Sections

North West	North East
Quarter	Quarter
36	
South West	South East
Quarter	Quarter
	36

Section 1 Mile Square







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**T**HE Province of Saskatchewan, with a world-wide fame as one of the world's greatest grain-producing countries, requires little introduction. Of its great area of grain-producing land, but a fraction has come under the constructive hand of man. Settlers are rapidly going in purchasing vacant lands and "homesteading," but those now there will form but an infinitesimal part of the whole, when in years to come the vacant spaces are filled, when lands will be selling at \$200 to \$300 an acre that may be purchased to-day for one-fourth that. The name "Saskatchewan" is a corruption of a Cree Indian expression signifying "swift current," or "rapid river." The name was later given to one of the territorial divisions and finally adopted by the Province. Provincial estimate of population is 833,000.

**Topography and Soil.**—The greater portion of Saskatchewan, which takes up the territory now open to settlement, may be said to be a region of rolling prairie, interrupted by ridges and valleys. It is a plain, developed on nearly flat-lying, soft, strata clay, shales, and friable sandstones.

The outstanding characteristic of Saskatchewan soils is the large proportion of vegetable matter and nitrogen they possess. It is to this fact they primarily owe their remarkable fertility and lasting quality. For the most part they contain abundant stores of the mineral elements of plant food. It is the larger percentage of nitrogen-holding, humus-forming material and its intimate incorporation with the sand and clay that give to these soils their superiority, chemically, physically, and biologically.

The richness of these prairie soils is due to the tremendous accumulation of nitrogenous organic matter with its associated mineral constituents, the remains of countless generations of plant life. Since the glacial period these prairies have been continuously covered with grasses and leguminous herbage. As layer upon layer are pressed down by succeeding growths they have formed a soil of remarkable depth and wonderful fertility.

Other reasons for the remarkable fertility of the soil are the favourable climatic condition of the prairies and their regular physical features. High diurnal temperatures, long days, and a sufficient rainfall during the growing season are conducive to a most luxuriant growth. Rapid nitrification and conversion of inert mineral matter into available plant food take place practically throughout the summer. The winter season, with its dry cold, then practically locks up the stores of plant food from the autumn until the season opens again. Waste from leaching, which occurs where there is an excess of rain to carry off the soluble constituents, or where the winter is mild and open, is thus prevented.

**Grain.**—The fame that Saskatchewan grain has achieved will never be disturbed. The soil and the conditions that to-day have given it supremacy in this respect, will always remain. Within the past few years, not satisfied with what has already been accomplished, its farmers have gone into other branches of agriculture that are giving it a larger place in the picture than it now occupies.

In 1908, Saskatchewan produced a total wheat crop of 50,654,629 bushels. In 1917, the Province produced a wheat crop of 117,921,300 bushels. In 1908, the oat crop was 48,378,838 bushels, which increased in 1917 to 123,213,600 bushels, with an average yield of 36.88. In this same period, barley increased from 3,965,724 bushels to 14,067,900, an average yield of 25.80

bushels; and flax from 2,589,352 bushels to 4,710,600 bushels, the average yield being 10.44 bushels; rye, 11,639 bushels to 998,400 bushels.

Saskatchewan's wheat average for ten years was 17.05 bushels, as compared with Kansas 9.60, Minnesota 13.50, North Dakota 11.20, South Dakota 11.80, Nebraska 12.90, Iowa 15.50, and the whole of the United States 13.20.

The total value of the farm products of Saskatchewan in 1919 was \$904,000,000 as compared with \$850,000,000 in 1918.

**Saskatchewan Live Stock.**—Those who may have been disposed to view Saskatchewan as a purely wheat or grain-growing province will be surprised to know that, according to the records for 1917, the revenue from wheat amounted to \$183,300,000, and for all grain crops, \$259,913,400. On the other hand, the total live stock production and live stock products, comprising exports of butter, eggs, and poultry, returned over \$300,000,000.

In 1918 the difference between the revenue from wheat and that from live stock was still greater, but the crop was smaller than the average. While no falling off in the production of grain in the Province is anticipated, the live stock industry is expected to receive considerable impetus as a result of the steps that have been taken in the solution of market problems. With stockyards opened up at Moose Jaw in the south and Prince Albert in the north, farmers will be able to avoid the long shipments they have hitherto had to make when marketing their cattle.

As in the other provinces, there is the liveliest interest in the raising of pure-bred stock. There has grown up a rivalry between districts in all parts of the Province as to which shall produce the best. Those which are best equipped as to food, water, and reasonable shelter will doubtless prove the winners. But every district lends itself in some degree to an improvement in stock that will arrest the attention of the outside world.

Individual farmers have paid as high as \$10,000 for a bull, and high prices have been paid for females. Price does not count where quantity is secured.

Western Canada cattle are sought for not only because they are so easily raised, but they possess the bone, muscle, and size that only conditions such as are abundant there could possibly furnish. This fact has led many United States breeders to become interested and they are now "getting into the game themselves."

In livestock, Saskatchewan has been steadily forging ahead, and to-day it leads all provinces in the number of horses and is third in the number of cattle, being only surpassed by Ontario and Alberta. Horses and mules number 1,092,974 and cattle 1,379,563. Sheep number 146,911 and swine 432,367. The total value of live stock in the Province in 1919 is estimated at \$268,422,101, as compared with \$264,773,365 in 1918.



OPEN UP  
FOR  
**SASKATCHEWAN**  
MAP



**Dairying.**—There is a strong co-operative organization, which has been a characteristic feature in the development of the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, and this movement is steadily gaining. The co-operative creameries under Government supervision during 1918, in addition to manufacturing more than 2,800,000 pounds of butter, provided a cash market to farmers all over the Province for both eggs and poultry. 5,780 cases, or 173,506 dozen, of eggs were handled, and though the poultry-killing stations only operated about eight to ten weeks during the autumn and early winter, the birds received showed a total dressed weight of 112,947 pounds. There are three cold storage plants in operation, and a fourth one under construction, while plans have been prepared for another.

In 1918 there was shipped from the Province ninety-seven carloads of butter with a market value of \$1,216,000. During four months of 1919, 723,350 pounds were shipped, and the total for 1919 exceeded a million and a half dollars. As the business grows it is necessary to establish new creameries, seven or eight having been added last year. Already there are thirty-eight creameries in the Province, of which twenty are co-operative.

The demand for Saskatchewan butter in New York and Chicago is so great that during the past year several carloads were shipped to these cities, and requests were for more.

Butterfat at present is 59 cents per pound, and you do not have to drug your cows with all kinds of dairy feed—all they need is hay and a good barn and they will do their share.

In the face of these facts it is hardly necessary to point out that every condition exists to make dairying profitable.

The production of creamery butter in the Province last year increased from 30 to 35 per cent over the output of 1918. In 1919, the total value of butter, cheese, milk, cream, and ice cream was valued at \$16,769,847 and poultry and poultry products, \$8,107,000.

**Sheep.**—It would be useless repetition to speak of the luxuriant grasses of Saskatchewan, and of the adaptability of the climate to sheep-raising. What has been done, and is being done in this industry, the widespread interest that is taken by farmers in all parts of the Province, makes a lengthy story unnecessary. It may be illustrated by the experience of one farmer.

In June, 1917, a Saskatchewan farmer purchased 41 ewes at \$15 each and 48 lambs at \$6 each, the total initial cost being \$950. In 1919 he sold wool to the value of \$350 and lambs to the value of \$574, which was an income from the flock up to the end of December, 1919, of \$924. He has 78 ewes left which he considers are easily worth \$20 each, or \$1,560, so that his original investment of \$950 has produced \$2,484.

At the annual sale held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association 1,000 sheep were sold for a net return of \$22,258, one Shropshire ram bringing \$205.

**Hogs.**—Swine are contributing largely to the income of the Saskatchewan farmer, and great advancement has recently taken place in bringing forward the best of the best breeds. Interest may be said to be evenly divided between the Yorkshires and the Berkshires. Lately, however, importation of sires of proved Durocs and Poland-Chinas, as well as Hampshires, may cause the breeders of the two first named classes to look after their laurels.

Barley is the finishing feed, while the growing process is greatly enhanced by the culture of rape and other green feed, which is an easy matter.

**Poultry.**—The great interest being shown by farmers in poultry is reflected in the demand for pure-bred birds for breeding purposes, which has been unusually active for some time. Chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys are included in this demand, which has been very brisk throughout all the Province.

It is but a few short years ago since poultry and eggs were being shipped in from outside points, farmers being large purchasers themselves. This could not last. There was every condition favourable to the growth of the industry.

**Fruits.**—Small fruits grow wild in abundance. Cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants are successfully grown.

**Hay.**—In the early days of settlement wild hay was the only variety that could be obtained locally. Now, domestic grasses, such as rye and brome, are being successfully grown in all parts of the Province, while timothy and alfalfa are gaining a place of considerable importance. Fodder corn is also grown in many places.

**Roots.**—Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, tomatoes, celery, pumpkins, etc., are cultivated, giving splendid results.

**Social Life.**—Showing the farmer how to produce good crops and facilitating their marketing is recognized by the Government as not all that is conducive to making farm life popular no matter how remunerative these efforts may be in producing more dollars. The betterment of the farm home is not lost sight of.

Active societies, assisted or entirely financed by the Government, give information by means of ocular demonstrations, lectures, bulletins, motion pictures, and other available means, that will help to make farm homes healthier and brighter.

Modern labour-saving devices, modern heating, lighting, water, and sanitary systems are being adopted more and more on the farms, lessening the women's work and making the home more congenial. The opportunities for social intercourse with friends and neighbours are made more frequent, with the automobile banishing the old handicap of distance.

Homemakers clubs are interested in home problems and are anxious to get



*Make a Personal Examination, as these American Settlers are Doing and be Convinced*

the young people interested also. Much is done towards the encouragement of school gardening, improving school grounds and school sanitation and in starting community libraries. Short courses in dressmaking, home nursing, cookery, canning, home management and other subjects are held at many points.

**Co-operation Growing in Saskatchewan.**—The report of the Director of Co-operative Organizations in Saskatchewan shows that the number of shareholders in co-operative agricultural concerns in Saskatchewan increased from 12,459 to 15,132 during the past year. The capital invested increased from \$151,805.56 to \$230,002.86. The number of associations marketing live stock increased from thirty-five to forty-one, and the number of cars marketed was 689, as compared with 548 during the previous year. The value of live stock marketed increased from \$1,050,285.18 to \$1,558,621.14. The value of farm produce marketed increased considerably, the aggregate turnover of the associations having increased from \$4,160,262.83 to \$5,278,166.03.

**Elevators.**—There are 2,000 elevators situated throughout the Province, with a total capacity of 60,000,000 bushels. Government elevators are operated by Government Commissioners, and have been very successful.

**Lands.**—Free homesteads of 160 acres each are still available in the northern parts of the agricultural belt, and a limited number in the southwestern part of the Province, but none within fifteen miles of a line of railway. The former are chiefly bush lands and the latter are mostly rough. The choice prairie homesteads have been practically all taken up. This class of land is now a purchase proposition, prices varying from \$20 to \$30 an acre for raw prairie, and from \$35 to \$100 an acre according to improvement and location. There is considerable lightly wooded land of excellent quality still available, however, for the homesteader who is willing to undertake clearing it.

The total area in the Province estimated available for crop production is 94,000,000 acres.





### Some Farmers' Experiences

Space will not permit of attempting to quote many individual instances of success. The homesteaders who have settled on their lonely "quarter" without means or capital, save an optimistic spirit backed by a stout heart, have found themselves in a few years financially independent and in possession of an enviable farm home in the midst of smiling plenty. In like prosperity are those who have purchased farms and paid for them out of the proceeds of the first few crops. In fact, testimonials are freely submitted from delighted purchasers who have made full payment from a single crop.

C. W. Kelcheson of Davidson, Sask., says: "I came here in 1903 with little cash and now own without encumbrance a section of land, and have been practically living on Easy Street for a number of years. We have never had a complete failure in this district.

A. E. Hemler of Aberdeen, Sask., says: "While this year was to a great extent dry in part of the Canadian West, and also in very large sections of the Northwestern States, I grew an average of 15½ bushels per acre from my summer fallow crop. In a normal year the same land would have produced from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. For a number of years there have been no crop failures here."

Nick Zeller, St. Walburg, Sask., says: "Several years ago I arrived here with the intention of finding a home. My means with which to begin were small. To-day I own 480 acres of land and milk twenty cows in addition to cultivating my land. At an auction sale my property would realize \$27,000. My former home was Perham, Minn."

Adam Berizel got 3,000 bushels of grain and 500 bushels of potatoes from 65 acres, less than two acres being in potatoes.

W. N. McFarlane of Gainsboro, Sask., grew fully matured Northwestern Dent corn, some of the cobs of which averaged 9½ inches in length and measured 6½ inches round the base of the cobs. These samples were taken from a field of ten acres of equal quality.

**Doesn't Regret Moving to Saskatchewan.**—"In the fall of 1904 I bought a half-section of land about half a mile from Tantallon. Next summer I got some breaking done by contract. Then I secured a team of oxen and worked with them for a few years. Later I purchased a 3-horse outfit, one of which was a mare which has since raised our stock of two 4-horse outfits, and now have plenty of power to work our land. Our crops have greatly encouraged us, one large field of summer fallow in 1915 yielding about forty-nine bushels per acre of wheat. We handle a stock of about forty head of cattle, which consumes the rough feed, of which we have so much in the growing of cereals. We have a large barn and comfortable home, and don't regret the step we have taken in settling here."

(Sgd.) JAMES MOIR.

W. R. Heiserman of Canora, had 45 bushels of wheat per acre off 20 acres. Joe Jandle had 34,250 bushels of oats off 500 acres, which land he bought two years ago at \$32.50 per acre. His oats, some of which will be sold for seed, will bring him in \$28,000. It means that besides paying the entire cost of the farm in a year, this one crop also paid the cost of the breaking and the cost of the seed, and leaves him some cash besides. At that, you will note the yield is not unusually heavy, only about 70 bushels of oats per acre.

Martin Carlson, formerly of Diamond Bluff, Wis., had 1,022 bushels of wheat off 44 acres; from 55 acres of oats he got 2,800 bushels, giving him an income of \$4,000 from 99 acres.

Here's a good Hoover story—true, too. A Mr. Hoover, from Iowa, went to Saskatchewan in 1918, bought 320 acres, making a small payment down. Broke up 110 acres—put into oats. This yielded 90 bushels per acre. His cheque for his first crop (1919) was about \$10,000. He had borrowed \$500, bought two cows, and they have each had twins!

"I left Milwaukee in 1912 and went to Canada and took up a homestead south of Melfort, Sask., and have been very successful. Last year my oats ran 85 bushels to the acre, wheat 42 bushels to the acre. I raised potatoes 200 bushels to the acre, and cucumbers with very good success. My wife

preserved over 300 quarts of wild berries (strawberries, raspberries, and cranberries."

(Sgd.) WILLIAM HEUP, Kermaria, Sask.

**From Nothing to \$50,000.**—"We came into Centre Saskatchewan in the summer of 1905, traveling overland from Calgary. Our funds were so depleted that when we got to North Battleford we had to borrow 25 cents to cross the ferry into town. We worked there for some time, and in the spring of 1906 filed on a homestead, having to sell a shotgun to raise the \$10 for the filing. Since that time we have acquired altogether a section and a half of land, in addition to renting another three-quarters of



*Rich, Nutritious, Native Grasses and Three Good Cows, Balance the Household Expenses*

a section. If we had to sell out now we would probably realize about \$50,000, and have made all this since we came here. We get crops in this district of from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre and oats from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre; stock here pays well. We have 1,700 sheep, 70 cattle, and 60 horses."

(Sgd.) LAWRENCE BROS, Vera, Sask.

**He Started without a Dollar.**—"I started in with three horses in 1912, and that year managed to break ten acres, this crop being successful in encouraging me to a great degree—so much so that I broke twenty acres the following year—besides having cleaned up the land of scrub, as it was scrub land, and adding to my acreage each year. I have now 22 head of cattle, 12 head of horses, also good home, barn, and other buildings; abundant fire wood and good water. Personally, I started without a dollar, but by strict attention to my business I have achieved the above result. I can recommend this district to the man who is willing to work, for I am sure success will be his. With the exception of one year there has never been a crop failure in twenty years in this district."

(Sgd.) GEORGE GOGHILL, Tantallon, Sask.

**Well Satisfied with Central Saskatchewan.**—F. S. Palmer of Prongue, near Battleford, had no practical experience in farming and selected this district to settle in, mainly because the soil looked good and easily worked and the hills and timber looked promising for cattle and horse raising. Water was plentiful and the town of Battleford held advantages that as a family man he could not afford to place himself outside. His wheat yield averaged 25 bushels per acre for nine years. Oats yielded over 80 bushels to the acre and barley 40 bushels. His work horses rustled out all the winter for years and his cattle and hogs have always been profitable sides of farming.

He says the schools would be hard to beat and that children brought up among the hills and lakelets are a much happier and healthier lot than those whose lot is cast in less picturesque surroundings.

North Battleford is a considerable railway centre, branches extending north to Edam and Turtleford, and northeast in the direction of Prince Albert. Large crops of first-class wheat, oats, and barley are grown in the surrounding country, while the facilities for marketing grain are of the best. There are two large elevators and a flour mill at North Battleford, and additional elevators are found on all the tracks radiating from the city. It is in the centre of one of the best agricultural districts of the Province.

A number of prospective ranchers and stockmen from the Southern States recently made inspection trips to the vast territory of uncultivated land north of Battleford, Saskatchewan, where land for stock raising and mixed farming may be obtained under a twenty-year lease. Only such land as is unsuitable for agriculture, and that which lies beyond the range of present settlement, is subject to this lease. Several ranchers now returning south have expressed their satisfaction with the prospects for stock raising. W. H. Phillips, of Montana, who prospected the Meadow Lake district, 100 miles north of Battleford, gives it as his opinion that it is an ideal region for mixed farming.

**Farm by Horse or Tractor.**—The tractor is playing a strong part in this Province as well as in the sister provinces east and west. There are to be found there those of all sizes and makes. The demand for them is so great that there is difficulty in supplying it. As in other countries it is a debatable question whether the tractor or the horse supplies the cheapest power, and doubtless it will remain so until there is a universal cost sheet, which will cover everything. Notwithstanding its strong competitor, the horse is still in popular demand. Importations of the best sires are continually being made and good prices are secured for heavy stock.



SASKATCHEWAN UNIVERSITY BUILDING



**Telephones.** The telephone situation is under the control of a special department of the local government, which owns and controls the long distance lines and controls and supervises all other lines. It is a combination of government and private ownership all under the guidance of the telephone department, the urban and long distance systems belonging to the government owned class, and the rural systems to the privately owned class, with a very few exceptions.

There are now 20,152.30 of wire miles long distance, and 4,383.64, with 222 exchanges, and toll offices 353, and a total number of stations giving service in the Province of 16,660.

**Automobiles.**—As in the other provinces, the farmers of Saskatchewan have taken to the automobile as a strong factor in farm life. In the Province to-day there are about 60,000 cars with a value of \$79,000,000. In 1910 there were but 531 automobiles. With a population of 833,000 this makes about one for every thirteen persons.

**Education.**—The educational system of the Province is most thorough and comprehensive. It is headed by a provincial university, and from this distinguished seat of learning to the most humble rural public school, provisions for the dissemination of knowledge are most complete.

The School Act provides for the establishment of schools wherever necessary and any portion of the Province with an area not exceeding twenty square miles may be organized into a school district, provided there are residing therein ten children of school age, and four persons, each of whom on its organization is liable to be assessed for school purposes.

There are 4,170 schools in the Province with an attendance of 103,185 pupils; 3,725 of these are rural schools with an attendance of 53,833 pupils.

Consolidated districts in which the pupils are conveyed to a central school, contain from thirty-six to fifty square miles. There are now some sixteen consolidated schools in operation. In addition to the usual school grant the Government pays an additional grant of one-third of the actual cost of conveyance. There are also two Normal training schools.

**Religion.**—Religious denominations are widely represented, which is only to be expected considering the various sources of the cosmopolitan population now located in the Province.

In the principal cities and towns of the Province some very fine edifices are to be seen, while throughout the rural districts the number and excellence of the church buildings is a pleasant surprise to the traveller. As far as external indications suggest, the spiritual welfare of the people is in no more danger of suffering neglect than the intellectual.

**Climate.**—The climate of Saskatchewan is rapidly becoming recognized as one of the Province's most valuable assets. Not only is it healthful and invigorating but its conditions are such as tend to stimulate the agricultural possibilities of the land, especially in respect to wheat growing.

**Altitude.**—Saskatoon, 1,571 feet; Prince Albert, 1,414; Battleford, 1,622; Swift Current, 2,432; Regina, 1,885; Kamsack, 1,445.

**Precipitation.**—The annual precipitation since 1910 ranged as follows: 1910, 12.67 inches; 1911, 18.23; 1912, 16.94; 1913, 13.95; 1914, 13.94; 1915, 12.56; 1916, 21.17; 1917, 11.29. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the month of June when mostly needed. Of a total rainfall in 1917 of 11.29 inches, 2.63 inches fell in the month of June.

**Forests.**—The extent of wooded areas in Saskatchewan practically equals that of the unwooded when the Province in its entirety is considered. The whole of the southern part of Saskatchewan, from the international boundary line to Prince Albert on the North Saskatchewan River, some 300 odd miles in depth by a width of about 350 miles is practically prairie country. To be able to boast of this unbroken tract comprising over 100,000 square miles of fertile wheat land is wonderful, and to be able to add to it an equal area of forest land is amazing. As the settlement to date has been almost entirely within the former area the Province is still to the public at large the "prairie" one, and because of the predominance of its agricultural possibilities may ever remain so. The total dependence of the neighbouring prairies for wood supplies, is well taken care of by the forest areas of the northern part of the Province which are most convenient.

**Beautifying the Prairie.**—To many life on the treeless prairie is not a very encouraging prospect. Yet it has its advantages even to those who have always been accustomed to trees about their homes. The settler seldom finds in a new country, or in any other country, for that matter, conditions exactly as he would like them, and as regards trees it is generally a case of choosing between too many or too few. If there are many trees the expense

of clearing the land before cultivation can begin is great, and adds considerably to the cost of the land before it produces anything. But on the open prairie breaking can be begun immediately, and crops harvested in less time than it takes to prepare wooded land.

And if the prairies have been left largely devoid of tree growth, the elements favourable thereto are in the soil. The farmer on the prairie need not be long without trees around his home; and he can plant them just where he wants them, and secure his supply from the Experimental Farms.

**Coal.**—The coal deposits are of the lignite variety. The chief output comes from the vicinity of Estevan, located on the Souris River, near the southeastern corner of the Province. Other deposits exist for 75 or 100 miles along the Souris River, for over 75 miles in an easterly and westerly direction in the Willowbunch-Wood Mountain district, and on the South Saskatchewan River about 100 miles southwest of Saskatoon. Small outcrops are reported at various points throughout the Province.

Near the old Mounted Police post at Wood Mountain seams of six and five feet respectively have been opened, and have proved good domestic fuel. The same may be said of exposures at Willowbunch settlement. West of this the lignite beds underlie portions of the Swift Current plateau. In the Cypress hills, a 4-foot seam is recorded at the head of Lodgepole Creek; so that, with the scattered areas in which coal seams have been found, exclusive of the Souris area, there are nearly 4,000 square miles in which there is good chance of finding coal.

**Population.**—The latest Provincial census gives the population as 833,267, an increase of nearly 100,000 in two years, the rural population being 591,752. Regina has 40,000; Saskatoon, 25,000; Moose Jaw, 21,623; Prince Albert, 8,500; North Battleford, 4,500; Swift Current, 4,000; Weyburn, 4,000. Besides these cities there are 75 towns and 310 villages. The growth of the population since 1901 has been as follows: 1901, 91,279; 1906, 257,762; 1911, 492,432; 1916, 647,835; 1919, estimate 833,067. An estimate of Dominion authorities places 1919 figures at 754,090. Those of the English-speaking races number 54.5 per cent; German, 11.9; Austro-Hungarian, 9.1; French, 4.9; Norwegian, 4.2; Russian, 4; Swedish, 2.5.

**Banks.**—An unfailing indication of the financial growth of Saskatchewan has been the establishment throughout the Province of numerous branches of nearly all the chartered banks of Canada. In 1905 there were 39 such banks. In 1918 the number had reached 480, in addition to 12 private banks.

## Good Demand for Farm Lands

That United States farmers have become fully aware of the wonderful opportunities offered in Western Canada, and are rapidly taking advantage of them is found in the evidence of several large real estate firms, who report excellent sales to people from Eastern, Western, Central and Northern states. The business was good in 1919, with the prospect far greater for 1920, and it is expected when these people who are now getting from \$250 to \$400 an acre and over for their farms, and the renter who is asked to pay a proportionately higher rent as land values increase, become fully awakened to the possibilities of Western Canada lands, "they will," says a local paper, "come in unprecedented numbers."

An American land seeker gave as the reason for the low price of Western Canada farm lands that their value was not fully appreciated. He had recently sold his own farm of 240 acres in Iowa for \$100,000 and could see no reason why Saskatchewan land, which is fully as good, should not command higher prices.

Around Yorkton, Sask., deals in land were put through late in 1919, bringing the owner \$65 an acre, another lot bringing \$98 an acre. In both cases the land was improved, and might be said to be "dirt-cheap."

The Eston district of Saskatchewan is entitled to attention. A large number of new settlers from the United States are prepared to move there in the spring of 1920. Land is selling there at from \$40 to \$45 per acre.



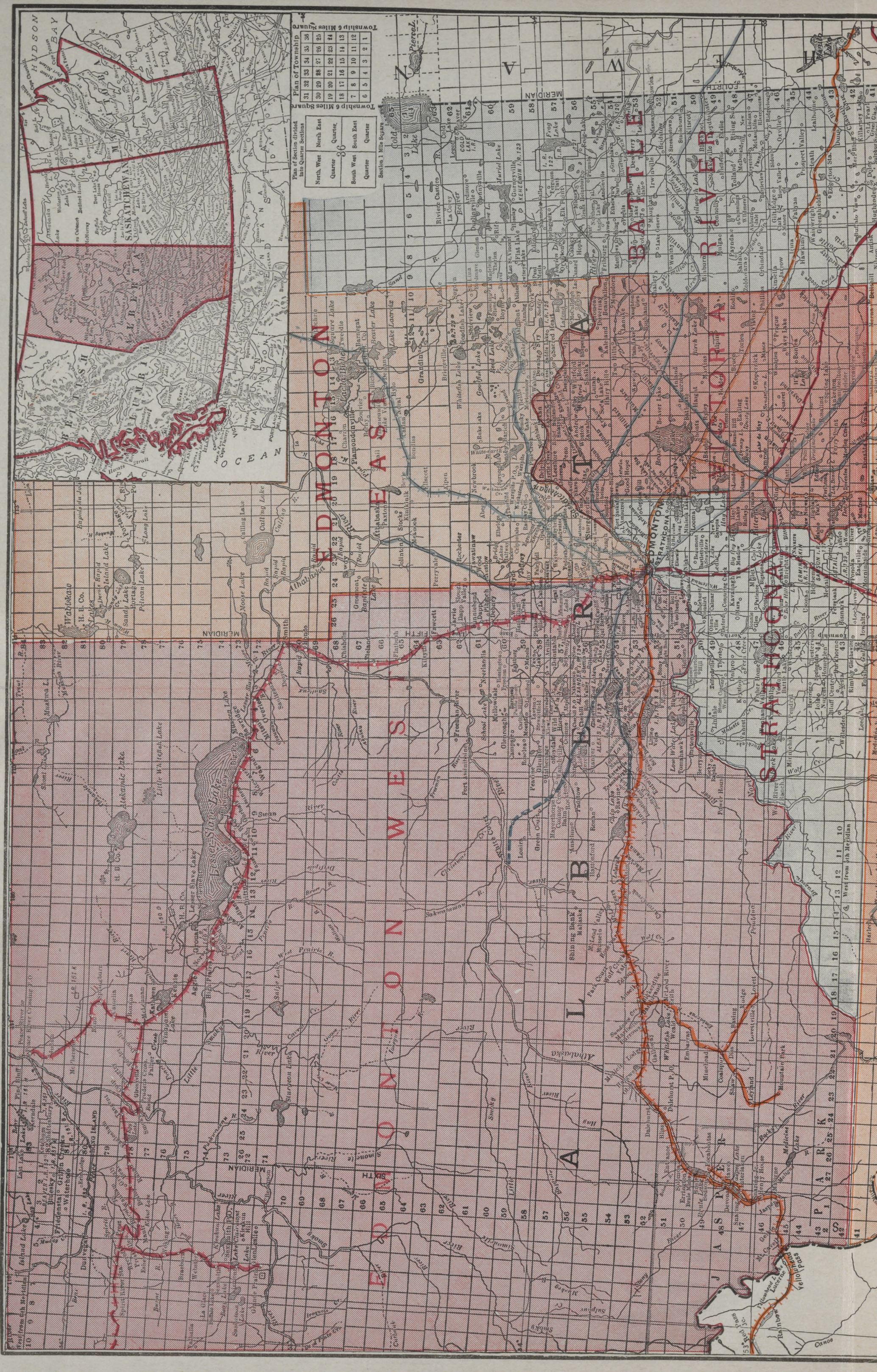
Ready for Finishing on Heavy Weighing Oats



Rural Churches are Conveniently Situated



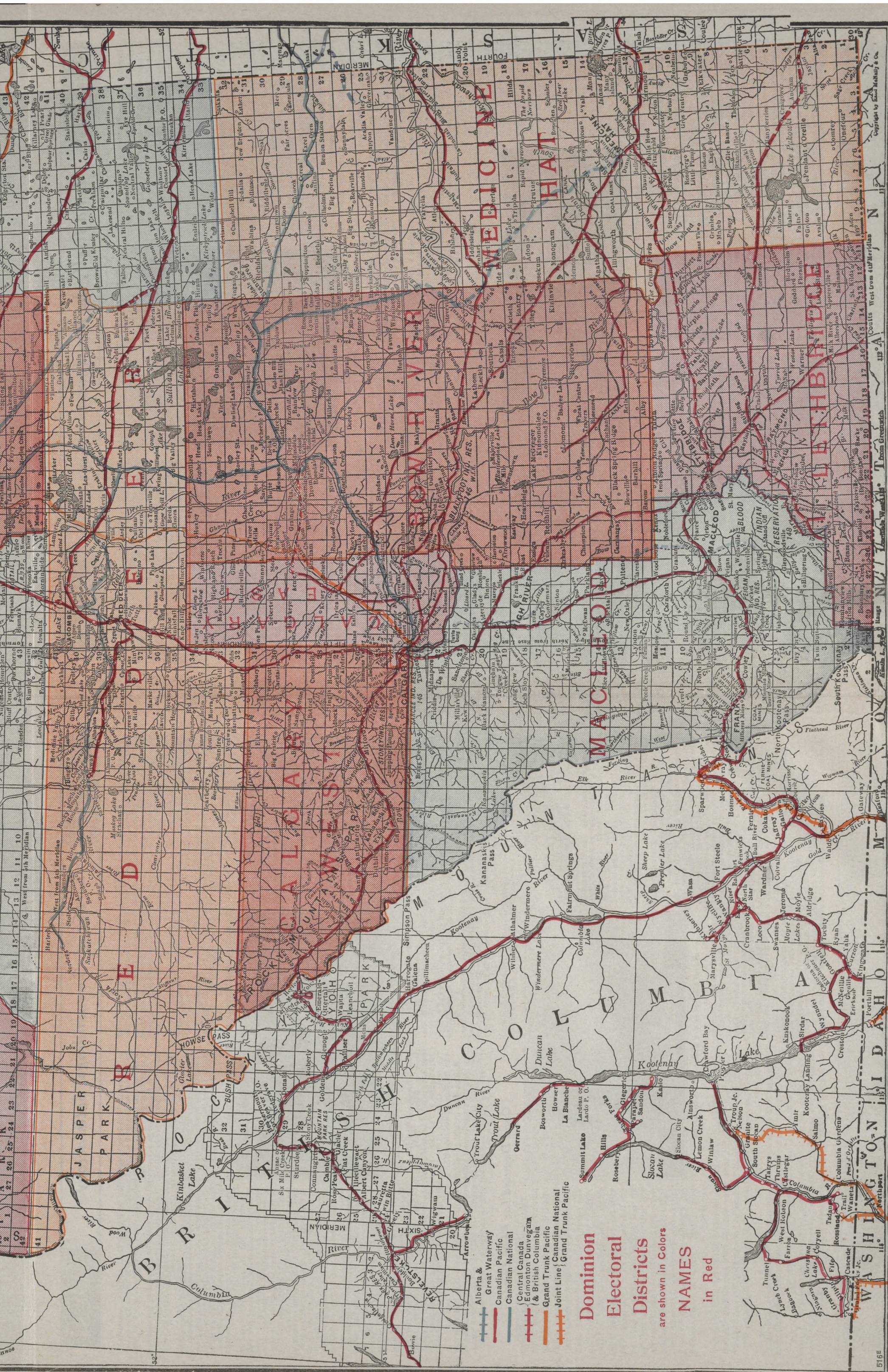




Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

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**T**HE simple boundary lines of the Great Plains Provinces are broken in the case of Alberta, the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces, by the dovetailing of British Columbia into the southern half of the western side, along the crest line of the Rockies.

It is a great sloping plateau covering an area of 255,285 square miles and reaching to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. In length it is 760 miles from north to south, and in width varies from 400 miles to less than half that distance. The Rocky Mountains, that magnificent range whose scenery is unsurpassed in any part of the globe, form more than half of the dividing line between Alberta and British Columbia. The Province contains three distinct territorial belts—southern, central, and northern.

The southern is rolling, treeless prairie; the central is park-like; the northern has an agreeable diversity, open prairies lying close beside lightly and heavily wooded areas. Dominion census estimate of population, 587,770.

**Climate.**—Distance above sea level has much to do with the variation of climate in the Province, as has also the great extent of the land area. Alberta is delightfully healthful throughout its length and breadth, the country drained by the Peace River, in the northern portion, being reputed to have as warm summers as the Valley of the Saskatchewan, 300 miles farther south. The Chinook wind, especially active in the southern section, is depended upon to carry off the snow, permitting cattle and horses to graze outdoors all winter. It reaches the prairie as a dry, warm wind. The same kind of climatic quality penetrates throughout the inner slope of the Rockies, and it is this ameliorating influence which makes agricultural development possible to a great distance northward. There are few blizzards or violent storms of any character, and the winters are, for the most part, seasons of very enjoyable temperature. The warmth of summer never becomes a sweltering heat.

The rainfall, according to meteorological records kept for thirty years at Edmonton, shows that the dependable precipitation is approximately twenty inches a year, which comes chiefly in the form of rain in June and July. It is somewhat less in Southern Alberta.

Winter extends from about the first or second week in November to the second week in March. Warm weather nearly always extends until Christmas, but it is safer to count on the first cold period a week or two prior to Christmas. Spring opens up about the middle of March, and weather warm enough to grow grass is not infrequent in February. The frost is generally out of the ground by the third week in March. Summer weather starts early in April, there being a large amount of sunshine during April and May, followed by the rainy season which extends through June and the greater part of July. Fall sets in about the last of September.

**Education.**—Liberal assistance for providing primary education is afforded by the Legislature, and high schools have been opened at all the leading centres. At Edmonton, a well equipped university has been established, with which are affiliated Alberta College, a Methodist theological training school, the Presbyterian Theological College, and other denominational institutions. Normal schools for the training of teachers are in operation at Calgary and Camrose. Technical schools are established at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge. Schools of agriculture are established at different points in the Province. One of the aims of these schools is to impress upon the boys the great need of building up comfortable homes that women will be

loath to leave, where there will be no more of the old farm drudgery for women. There are nine demonstration farms in the Province. There is also an agricultural faculty in connection with the university.

Any portion of the Province may be organized into a school district provided it does not exceed four miles in length or breadth, contains four actual residents liable to assessment, and eight children between the ages of five and sixteen. Consolidated schools are being brought into operation in many parts.

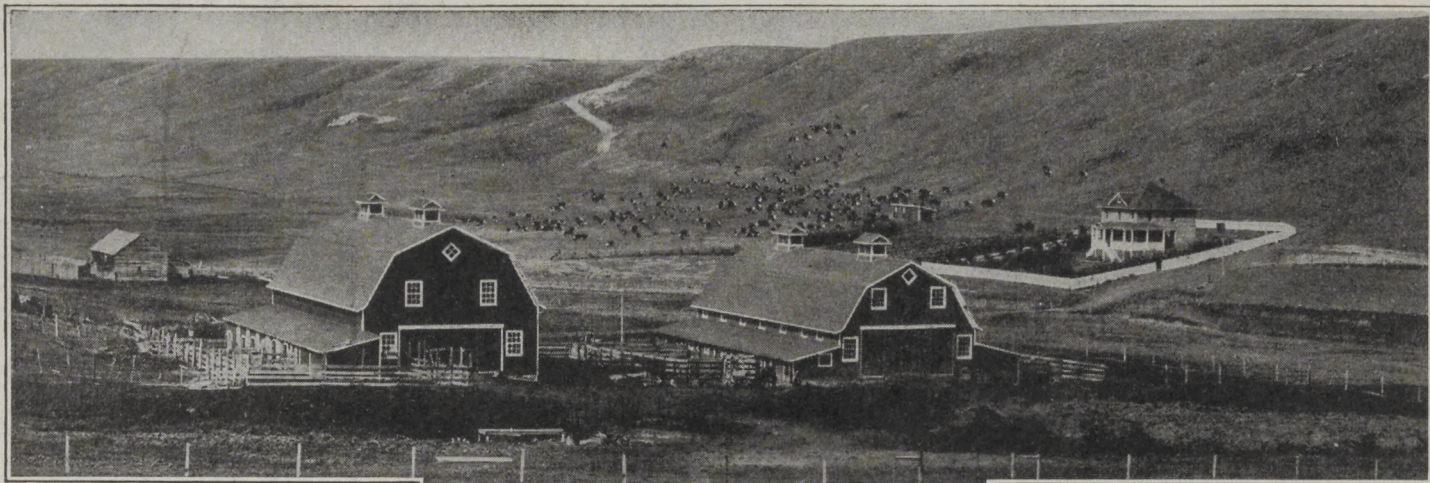
**Religion.**—The freedom referred to in other pages, as existing universally in Canada, exists in the Province.

**Grain Growing.**—Two-thirds of the population look to the soil for a living. It is estimated that there are over 97,000,000 acres of agricultural land in the Province. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, and other crops are produced in large quantities. Many years ago, away back in 1876, a messenger, sometimes afoot, at other times on horseback, now by canoe and then by stage, travelled thousands of miles through a habitless region, before he reached the terminus of a railway line a short distance west of St. Paul, Minn. He had with him a fair-sized sample of wheat grown some hundreds of miles north of the point where the city of Edmonton, with its 50,000 population, stands to-day. This wheat was entered at the Centennial Exposition, and in competition with all other world wheat, carried off the highest honours. From that day to this the carrying away of the honours by Canadian wheat has become a pastime. What was then looked upon as extraordinary is now a matter of fact occurrence. It is not the gift of any one man or the God-given privilege of any one district to solely participate in these honours. Whether it be in wheat, oats, barley, or flax, it is but a case of who sends exhibits—they are always sure to win. It was a revelation then that wheat from far-north Canada should meet with such success, a revelation that opened the eyes of the world to the possibilities that lay within a territory so far north, and which has been followed up by the cultivation of hundreds of thousands of acres, producing all manner of small grains, giving splendid yields of alfalfa, timothy, clover, and, yes, corn! It is the test of the past few years that is bringing to the Province each year thousands of settlers, who, with their frugality, enterprise, experience backed up by a soil and climate, equipped for any strain that may be placed upon them, are helping to build up cities such as Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat, and maintaining the thrifty and busy towns and villages that are scattered throughout the settled portions.



OPEN UP  
FOR  
ALBERTA  
MAP





It will be interesting and instructive to read what some of Alberta's settlers have done. The reports of results are from a limited few; many others are to be had, even in a year when in all portions of the continent the conditions were none too favourable.

Reports from Carstairs district show that wheat yielded from 10 to 20 bushels per acre; barley, 20 to 30; rye, 20 to 30, and the grain of good quality.

At New Norway the yield of wheat was from 25 to 30 bushels; oats, 50 to 75; barley, 35 to 40; rye, 15.

In the Holden district, although it suffered somewhat from drought, the yield of wheat was about 15 bushels per acre; oats, 40 bushels; barley, 30 bushels. The hay crop was good.

Twenty to 30 bushels of wheat per acre were recorded at Ardrossan; oats, 40 to 60 bushels; barley, 25 to 40 bushels.

At Camrose many farmers claim that last year's crop on the whole was one of the most profitable in their experience. Conservative estimates place the yield: Wheat, 25 bushels per acre; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 35 bushels.

At Strathmore the yield of all grain was larger than anticipated earlier in the season. Considerable of the land here is under irrigation, but the dry land crops in many cases gave yields of twenty bushels of wheat per acre.

In the dry land district around Bassano there was a high average of wheat, oats, and flax. Winter rye was a great success, yields of 25 to 30 bushels on large areas being reported. The irrigated crops were splendid.

Around Irricana irrigated lands proved their worth; wheat, where irrigated early, yielded 40 bushels per acre.

In the Three Hills district all grain graded No. 1, and there was an average yield of 20 bushels of wheat per acre; oats, 45 bushels; barley, 35; flax, 20 bushels, and rye, 45.

At Delia the crop was good. Wheat went 22 bushels, oats 56, barley 40, and flax 14 bushels per acre. Some wheat went over 40 bushels; there was plenty of hay for home consumption with lots of fall pasture.

Beiseker went from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats averaged 40 bushels. Little or no flax or rye was grown. Wheat graded No. 1; oats and alfalfa good.

Reports from Acme gave the wheat yield at 20 bushels per acre, oats 36, and barley 30. Plenty of feed for cattle.

Some excellent crops were threshed around Wetaskiwin, wheat easily averaging 30 bushels and oats 60 bushels per acre. Dick Ballhorn threshed 900 bushels of oats from eight acres; A. W. Peterson, 500 bushels from five acres; and Henry Lee threshed over 2,000 bushels of wheat at 45 bushels per acre.

At Bon Accord J. M. Ray threshed a record yield of oats, obtaining over 8,000 bushels from ninety acres. Some breaking yielded 110 bushels per acre. There is a report of 51½ bushels of wheat per acre from one farm; in many cases 40 to 50 bushels were reported.

The local paper says: "Five hundred bushels of wheat were threshed on nine acres of irrigated land at Duchess by Thresherman Deer." This works out at over 50 bushels to the acre, and will bring to its owner a return of more than \$100 an acre, which is twice as much as was paid for the land.

At Elnora crop conditions were good. Wheat, graded No. 1, yielding 20 bushels per acre, which was the average for district. Oat crop was fine, and good sample; district average, 50 bushels. Hay and feed good.



*"A Cattle Utopia" Housed in Palatial Barns and Grazed on Rich Native Grass Prairies*

At Drumheller wheat went 20 to 25 bushels per acre, grading No. 1 for 75 per cent, the rest No. 2. Oats averaged 30 bushels per acre, grading good.

At High Prairie oats went last year from 50 to 85 bushels per acre. Barley and rye were good crops.

Around Colinton there is splendid soil, and if one may judge of the crops there last year, it is a soil that will produce well. G. Oakes got 2,400 bushels of wheat from sixty acres, and John Toplash from the fifteen acres he had in got a thresher's return of 756 bushels of wheat. A field of oats yielded J. Milne 108 bushels to the acre. Oats in the district that were being grown for feed reached a height of six feet.

J. A. Cammeart, of Strathmore, who farms irrigated land eight miles east of there, threshed 61 and 54½ bushels of wheat per acre from trial plots. He also threshed 61½ bushels of barley and 90 bushels of oats per acre. Alfalfa ran four tons to the acre per two cuttings.

S. R. Britain near Daysland had a yield last year of 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, while H. F. Wendt's went 26 bushels. L. H. Lewis reports 24½.

Wheat weighing 67 pounds to the bushel and believed to be heaviest ever inspected in the Province graded No. 1 and was grown twenty-five miles northeast of Calgary on a field of 129 acres, which averaged 28 bushels.

A measured 10-acre field of oats at Griffin Lake, Northern Alberta, yielded 1,218 bushels, an average of nearly 122 bushels an acre.

F. L. Farley writes: "Wheat has turned out 10 to 51 bushels per acre, and oats 25 up to 80. A great variation, to be sure, but very satisfactory, in view of the doubtful prospects in the early part of the season."

K. Lyseng, of Armena, seven miles north of Camrose, threshed fifty acres of wheat last fall, which averaged 42 bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard. E. Simmons, also of Camrose district, got a return of 14,000 bushels from 400 acres, an average of 35 bushels.

E. Simmons of Ohaton threshed 14,000 bushels of wheat from 400 acres. The record on oats, so far from this district, was threshed by Helmer Grahm at 73 bushels to the acre.

Mr. J. L. Laforce, of Legal, grew 59 bushels of wheat per acre in 1919.

It is reported that the yearly average for eight years on the Nobleford farm at Nobleford was, wheat, 38.87 bushels; oats, 86.75.

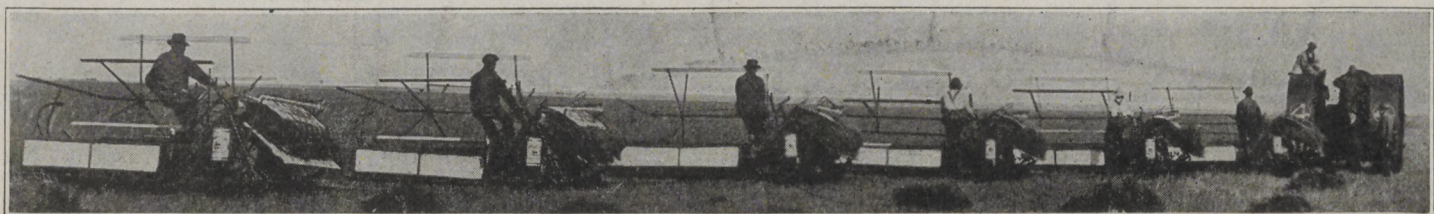
**Crop of Thirty-five Acres Nets Farmer over \$6,000.**—What is claimed to be a record smashing any per acre return in dollars for a grain yield is reported by H. A. Suggitt, the pioneer irrigation farmer of the Coaldale district. He threshed a 35-acre field of flax, which yielded him a return of about \$180 per acre. More than 900 bushels were threshed off the field.

The Drumheller district had an average of 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

**Returns Forty-eight Fold.**—H. P. Hanson, who is farming at Bentley, Alta., from 90 pounds of seed harvested 72 bushels of grain.

**Sixty-six Bushels of Wheat per Acre.**—Growing 66 bushels and 30 pounds to the acre, the Duke of Sutherland's farm at Brooks, Alta., won the \$500 prize offered by the Grain Growers' Guide for the best acre of Kitchener wheat grown in 1919.

**Four Tons to the Acre** was the yield of alfalfa on the farm of J. S. Mills of Belvidere, forty miles northeast of Edmonton, and the field has produced this for the past three years.





**Brooks, Alta.**—Farmers of Brooks, exhibiting crops grown under irrigation won five first prizes and one second at the exhibition of irrigation products at Pocatello, Idaho. These farmers won out in competition with farmers from every part of the State of Idaho.

The irrigated land in the Brooks district showed the yield of wheat at from 20 to 40 bushels; oats, 40 to 80 bushels; barley, 25 to 50 bushels; flax, 8 to 15.

**Making More Money than on \$200 Land.**—W. A. Bozarth of Coaldale tells his story in this way: "I came to Coaldale in March of 1917 from Buhl, Idaho. I had 120 acres in wheat in 1918 which raised me 3,000 bushels, which I sold for \$2.02 per bushel, and 20 acres in oats on land broken in 1918 which raised 50 bushels to the acre. I have raised the finest potatoes here that I have ever seen grow. I am very well pleased with the district and consider the prospects to be good. I am making more money here than I ever did on \$200 and \$300 land where I came from."

Wheat on Mr. Norton's (Coaldale) 40-acre irrigated field yielded 52 bushels to the acre, and 40 bushels is a common yield.

**Country Is Hard to Beat.**—There is a splendid country round about Mannville. W. T. Machin, an Englishman, when he arrived fourteen years ago had but 37 cents. He refers to this as his capital backed up by youth, hope, and experience. He has had wheat go 50 bushels to the acre; he milks twenty cows, which are as good as the bank.

**A Grandfather's Story.**—F. J. Chamberlain tells a story of his efforts before moving to Canada in 1916 to make a living. It was hard work. He had so many "ups and downs" that he became dispirited before he learned of the success of former neighbours of his who were doing well up in Canada. After selling his effects and paying his debts, he had \$143, a good constitution, a wife, and five children. He had saved some few things from the sale. He bought a piece of land in the Gem Colony in Alberta and commenced operations. But let Mr. Chamberlain tell the rest of the story, which he has related over his own signature: "I rented seventy acres and hired it put into wheat, threshed twenty-three wagonloads for my share. We lived in the granary two years. I have 9 head of horses and mules, 5 head of cattle, 15 pieces of machinery, 7 out buildings paid for and half interest in a threshing machine. This is an old grandfather's story, as my son-in-law came with four children from Idaho last March and bought 320 acres C. P. R. irrigated land and we helped him develop 200 acres of it. They can't say around here 'everybody works but father.'"

**\$7,000 and Five Years in Canada.**—"I came to Rosebud district of Alberta in the spring of 1914," said Mr. W. E. Hymas, speaking to a newspaper man the other day. "and I am mighty glad I came. My old home was in Utica, Neb., where I farmed 480 acres about 4½ miles northwest of that town, and after consulting with Mr. W. V. Bennett, the Canadian Government agent at Omaha, I sold out my interests and moved here in April, 1914, with \$7,000 in cash. I bought 500 acres at \$25 an acre unimproved prairie land. I have had splendid crops during the five years I have farmed in this district. The wheat has averaged 35 bushels per acre and my oats about 65 bushels per acre. My 500 acres have been increased to 2,040 acres. I have 35 horses and 100 head of cattle. I value my personal property, that is, stock and machinery, at \$25,000. The 1,500 acres I spoke of I purchased in each of the years 1915 up till 1919, and I have paid from \$35 to \$75 an acre. A competent land valuator the other day estimated my holdings in land to be worth \$132,600. I don't lay claim to any special gift either of enterprise or ingenuity. What I have accomplished I owe to ordinary industry and the uniformly good crops that have prevailed in this country."

**Unvarying Success of an Iowan.**—"I shall be very glad for the information of my old friends," said Mr. W. N. Arrison of Bassano, Alta., in response to a request from the Canadian Government agent at Des Moines, Iowa, "to give particulars of my career since I left my old home in Iowa. I was born and raised on the farm at Seymour, Wayne County, Iowa. I came up



*As large as the largest, as sound as the best; a pleasant operation before going to rest.*

to Canada on March 27, 1904, with nothing but good health and ambition. I went to work on a farm on my arrival as an ordinary hired hand and homesteaded in 1905, broke it up, put it in crop in 1906, cropped it every year successfully since 1910, when, having obtained my patent, I sold it for \$7,000 to a fellow countryman. With this money and my implements and stock I moved over to Crowfoot, Alta., where I bought 640 acres at \$14 an acre. This I broke up and had most of it under cultivation in 1911-12 and sold it for \$20 an acre in 1912. I bought another section in the same neighbourhood at \$20 an acre, and sold it partially improved and partly unimproved at \$40 an acre. The best evidence as to the nature of my crops is found in the fact that in the fall of 1916 I bought about 4,000 acres at Bassano, where I have had exceptionally good crops until last year when my crops were only fair. We didn't have any too much rain in that country last year, but notwithstanding this I had fair crops.

"I have a good bunch of cattle, thirty head of horses, and a full supply of implements, and I am not in debt. I think that is a pretty good record for a fellow who entered the country with a few cents in 1904, and in fifteen years afterwards has a farm of 4,000 acres under cultivation, and is financially very comfortable. Of course I moved about a good deal, but these fellows would buy me out at my own price."

**No Better Land for Mixed Farming.**—John Hamilton, writing from Coaldale, says: "The crops as a rule every year are all that could be desired. I have grown wheat 43 bushels to the acre, oats 75 bushels to the acre, barley 66 bushels to the acre, also potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, musk melons, water melons, strawberries, raspberries, currants (red, white, and black), gooseberries, sweet corn, and field corn, also vegetables of all kinds with the most satisfactory results."

Mr. Hamilton's name came into prominence in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales to Lethbridge in October. A box of delicious strawberries gathered in Mr. Hamilton's garden the morning of the visit were handed to the Prince. "I just thought I would let His Royal Highness see that Alberta could raise some varieties of fruit as good as any other country," he said afterwards.

**A Successful Wheat Grower.**—"During one season my wheat yielded 46 bushels to the acre, and my average yield for the entire period has been about 30 bushels per acre."—C. E. McDermott, Alliance, Alta.



*Low-priced Land and Quality Feeds make Large Profits from Pure Breds.*

**Alberta's Horse Industry.**—The tractor is now performing an important part in farming operations in Western Canada. Who can tell of its development and the influence it may have on the horse industry? The operation of breeders indicates their strong faith in their opinions. Instead of lessening their efforts they are increasing them, and we find importations going on which bring in the very best of the world's stock.

While the importation of the best sires and dams is going on there is a continually increasing export trade. There is now being produced on some of Alberta's breeding farms pedigreed stock of the highest quality, originating from that imported, but improved so in quality by climate and careful breeding that the demand abroad causes its exportation in hundreds.

The air that has such an important part in Alberta's climate is known to give lung power and vitality in a wonderful way. This was proven in the late war. After exceptionally hard service in war camps since 1914-15, several of the Western Canada horses at the dispersion sales brought for heavy draughts \$450, some going as high as \$700. The light horses realized \$250 each.

**Dairying.**—The remarkable development that has taken place in this industry is shown in the fact that in 1901 there were 46,101 cows on farms, valued at \$1,734,942; in 1918 there were 328,702 cows, valued at \$30,569,000. The value of dairy products in 1910 was \$7,855,751, and in 1919, \$31,625,000. The output of creamery butter in 1912 was only 3,010,755 pounds, while last year it reached 10,500,000 pounds, the selling value of which was \$5,512,500. In 1912 six factories turned out 40,000 pounds of cheese. Last year ten factories turned out 500,000 pounds, valued at \$140,000.

The milk from sixteen cows in 1915 and 1916 brought Leon Abbott of Clover Bar, Alberta, a yearly average of \$135 each, and it would be greater now.

W. R. Mills says that his thirty cows bring in a revenue of about \$5000 a year; low production cost of feed and use of silo for fodder helps the increase in the profits.





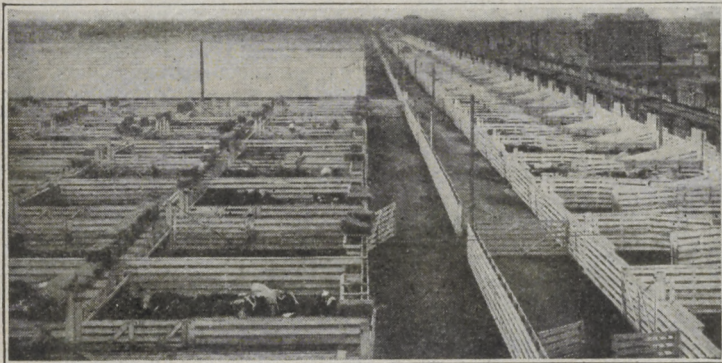
**Cattle Raising.**—When the Prince of Wales purchased his 1,600-acre ranch in Alberta, which lies in an immense valley at the edge of the foothills of the Rockies, he may have been impressed with the beauty of the scene, but it is safe to say the impulse to purchase was aroused as he became assured of the richness of the soil and its possibilities. He doubtless realized that the future of the country was greater than a reflex of the past—a past which saw the bison of that day feeding in thousands upon the luxuriant grasses. It took no great stretch of vision to see that on these very same lands, and in the near future, there could be maintained the highly bred cattle that his imagination had long pictured—and he bought the ranch. He has already made preparations for stocking it, and becoming, as he says, a Western Canada farmer.

For a number of years it has been known that every condition was favourable to the cattle industry in Alberta. The range beast, well bred in all cases, is now little in evidence. Its place has been taken by herds running from the tens into the hundreds, but always with the greatest care as to the breeding, and very few scrub are to be seen.

The beef man has the Hereford, the Angus, or the Shorthorn, according to his fancy. And, as dairying is proving so highly profitable under the organization afforded by the Government, there is the Holstein, the Ayrshire, the Guernsey, and the Jersey.

Sales of pure-bred stock held periodically at principal points are attended by buyers from all parts of Canada, and from local districts within the Province. The bidding is keen, and big prices are realized. At a recent sale 651 bulls changed hands, \$3,800 being paid for one animal. A farmer near Mirror paid \$3,500 for a provincial bred Hereford, while another farmer near Clive paid \$1,000.

The evidence that Alberta is admirably adapted to cattle raising was expressed in the words of a United States visitor at one of the sales when he said: "There isn't a place on earth that can touch Alberta for climate, for grass, or for those other things that contribute toward the production of ruggedness, size, strength of base and quality."



*The "Stockman's Clearing House," where Native Grasses are Converted into Cash*

Live stock handled at the Calgary stockyards during the past year totalled \$21,000,000 in value, exceeding the previous year's figures by more than 100 per cent.

The fact that the war-stricken countries of Europe are looking more and more to Western Canada for the replenishment of their depleted stocks of foodstuffs and live stock is evidenced by the numerous large contracts that have been placed by the Belgian government. In addition to large shipments of butter—600,000 56-pound boxes were shipped in one month—exports of cattle from the Edmonton district have been very extensive. As many as twenty-eight carloads of beef cattle were shipped to Belgium in one week.

**Sheep and Wool.**—One of the most profitable industries of Alberta and one for which the Province is specially adapted is the raising of sheep and production of mutton and wool. When the country was one vast plain, sheep ranches, with thousands in flock, thrived and prospered. As settlement advanced, it became necessary to cut up these ranches and smaller farms took



*The Western Agriculturist Demands and can Afford a Home with all the Modern Conveniences*

their place. That there is immense profit in the sheep industry is the evidence of all who are in it.

**Hogs.**—Does hog raising pay? This is a question to which an emphatic affirmative answer can be given by thousands of farmers who have found it very remunerative. There are now in the Province 450,000 swine.

Angus McDonnell of St. Albert, produced on milk and mill offal, finishing on barley, 186 pound hogs at five months and ten days. His ten and eleven months old hogs averaged for a car 335 pounds; seven months and seven days old averaged 247 pounds; at a market price of about \$20 per cwt. this would bring him, a profit that it would be difficult to secure elsewhere.

A. B. Campbell, of Fort Saskatchewan, claims that he turns off his six months old hogs at better than 200 pounds each, and from the packing plants at Edmonton he secures the highest market price.

**Fruit.**—There are odd cases where some varieties of apples are grown, but these cases are few, and are carried on at considerable expense by someone who may take a liking to that kind of thing as a matter of recreation. The Alberta farmer finds it good business to exchange his wheat, butter, alfalfa, etc., for fruit products, from the neighbouring Province of British Columbia. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, and all small fruits grow in abundance, both wild and cultivated.

**Telephones.**—The Province of Alberta owns and operates its own telephone system with 50,000 wire miles of toll and rural lines, connecting 612 towns, villages, and communities, and 11,000 farmers' homes. In 1917 there were 28,000 subscribers, of which 11,000 were farmers, and in all 590 towns, villages, and communities are connected by a cheap and efficient service.

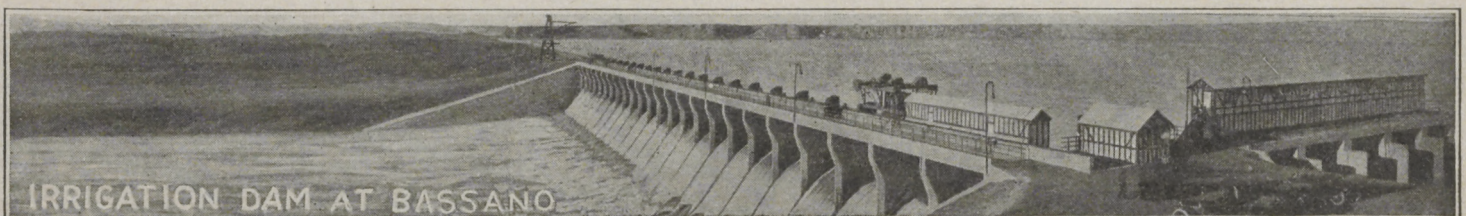
**Irrigation.**—In the southern portion of Alberta, irrigation goes hand in hand with dry farming. Operations, which will shortly be extended, are carried on at Calgary, Lethbridge, Bassano, and Medicine Hat. Irrigated lands are bringing fair prices, yet the yields which they produce warrant much higher figures than they are now selling at. A conservative estimate of the production on the 82,230-acres of irrigated land in the Lethbridge district last season places the value of \$54.71 per acre.

In many instances land sown to potatoes and garden crops averaged \$750 per acre, alfalfa \$125 per acre, and \$105 and over on wheat.

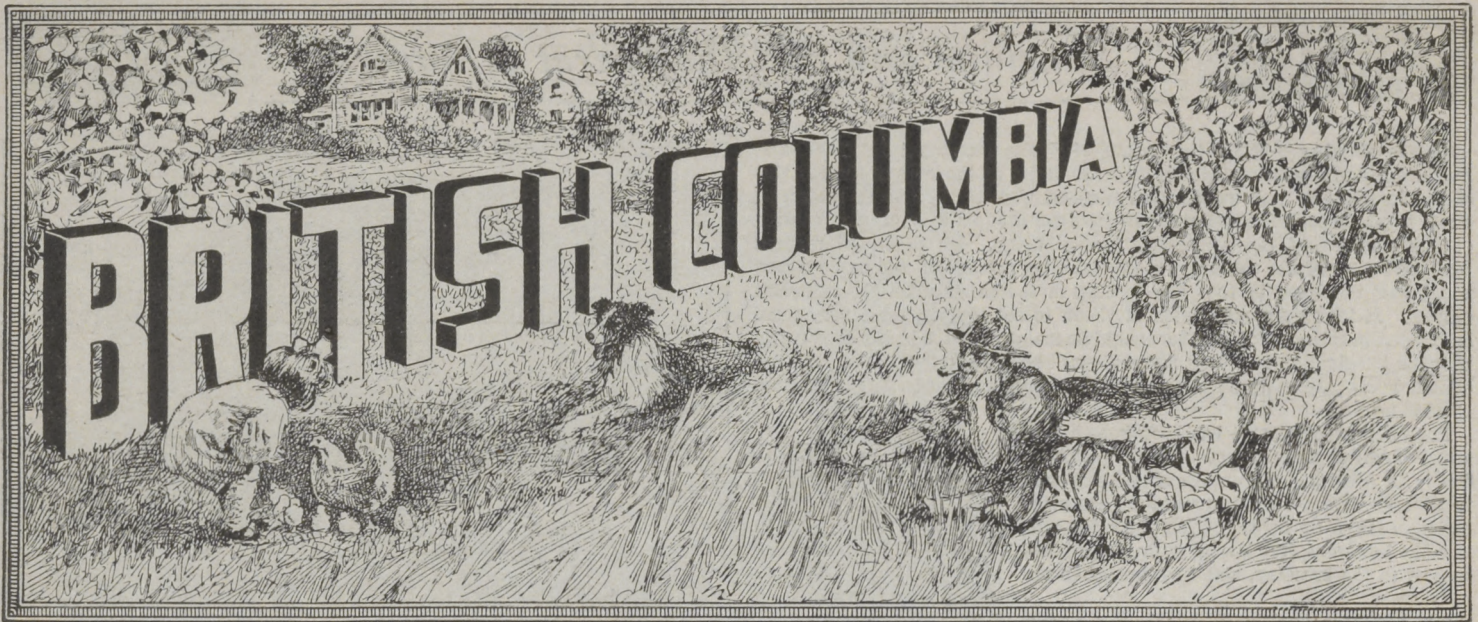
**Land Values.**—An idea of present values in some districts is obtained through the local press. Around Chinook, lands sell at about \$25 per acre; in the Athabaska district they bring from \$15 to \$20 per acre, and wheat yielded about 35 bushels per acre. At Bambree, east of Calgary, \$90 per acre was paid. Other lands in the vicinity changed hands at from \$35 to \$90 per acre. The average price was \$40. There is an instance reported of two men who left Rhein for Montana four years ago, returning, and paying \$42.50 an acre for a 640-acre farm. Twenty-two dollars an acre was paid for a large tract of land near Olds, which will be settled by Americans. The higher prices were those paid for improved farms.

Sales of farm land in Southern Alberta were made early this year at big prices. Six miles from Nobleford a section with no building improvements was sold for \$100 an acre. At Barons an improved farm brought \$110 an acre; and at Claresholm improved farms have sold for as high as \$110 an acre. A. H. Knight sold his irrigated farm near Lethbridge, Alta., to a California buyer for \$40,000—\$125 per acre.

These reports are from but a few districts. All over the Province there are reported land sales to incoming settlers.







**T**HE resources of British Columbia are so varied that they can only be dealt with in the broadest manner in limited space. Instead of being a province noted only as the most westerly of Canada's provinces, snugly lying on the shores of the Pacific, with an interior of mountains and valleys, possessing scenery unapproached in grandeur and variety by any place in the world, the attraction of tourists, the playground of the world, the home of the mountain cougar, goat and sheep, the haunt of the grizzly bear, and rich in its unlimited supply of minerals, of late years it has been the centre of considerable agricultural attractions. Fishing forms an important part of the revenue, while to lumbering and mining are devoted a vast amount of money, and the returns are great. The mining industry has been developed to a wonderful degree: in this industry may be counted coal, gold, silver, copper and zinc. As indicated below agriculture is now performing a great part in the development of the province. Dominion census estimate of population, 718,660.

The valleys through which wind sinuous rivers, fed from snow-capped mountains, and carrying with them deposits of silt, rich in the properties that give life and growth to a wonderful production of food for man and beast, have been converted into splendid farms. As the passenger, travelling on the railroads that have converted these valleys into arteries of trade from Orient to Occident, looks out upon the scene now, he sees, terracing down from hillside to plain, field after field, producing added wealth to the treasury of this splendid province, the commercializing taking nothing from, but rather adding to the scenic beauty.

Agriculture is performing a big part in the development of the province, and the many branches make it possible for agriculturists of different tastes to have their wishes fully met.

**Agriculture.**—It is rapidly becoming recognized that ranching underworks the soil and grain-raising overworks it. Mixed farming is the great equalizer, and good results have everywhere followed the experiment of raising crops and live stock simultaneously. In British Columbia this combination proves extremely profitable, because of the extensive market for farm produce and for fruit of every description. Only within recent years have the immense possibilities of the Province along agricultural lines been discovered. It is estimated that British Columbia has over 12,500,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, and of this area about 2,500,000 acres are occupied and about 313,000 acres under actual cultivation. Seemingly sterile tracts, with the aid of irrigation, have been shown to be unusually well adapted to the cultivation both of fruits and cereals, though a large acreage is suitable merely for grazing.

Sugar-beets, celery, and tobacco are beginning to be raised extensively, while the demand for oats far exceeds the yield. Wheat and barley are grown in many parts, as are hops, potatoes, carrots, and other roots and vegetables.

The large extent of pasture land makes dairying an important industry, and high prices are secured for all kinds of dairy products.

The raising of hogs is a most profitable branch of the live stock industry, as there is lively demand for all pork products. The prices realized for draft horses make their breeding highly important, and herds of choice cattle are very large and remunerative.

Some of the lands near Creston have changed hands at \$1,000 an acre. A 20-acre ranch changed hands last year, bringing \$4,000 in excess of the valuation of a year previous.

Poultry raising is attaining large proportions and especially so on Vancouver Island, which lends itself admirably to this industry. In addition to large crops of wheat, oats, barley, and hay, the potato crop is always a paying one. Last year there were over 18,000 acres, exclusive of garden plots, which gave a yield of about 200 bushels to the acre. In one district 250 tons of strawberries have already been sold to the canneries for jam. Over \$128,000 was realized from the 1919 crop.

**Fruit.**—Fruit growing is largely carried on in the southern valleys, and, while extending there, success appears to follow the efforts of those farther north and east. Fruit lands, which yield large profits, bring good prices, while lands in other districts awaiting development are in demand. In one district last year shipments were made amounting to \$1,750,000, strawberries alone bringing \$128,000.

The strawberry crop last year was an enormous one, and the growers have obtained good prices. At Mission and Hatzic many of the fruit growers are reported to have cleared more than \$20,000 from strawberries last season. These returns are marvellous when the size of the ranches is considered. A man who had three acres in strawberries had a gross return so far of \$6,400. Another netted \$3,000 from four acres.

The fruit growers of the Province have won distinction by the size and flavour of their products, and the fame of Southern British Columbia as a fruit country is now world-wide. Apples, grapes, apricots, peaches, and plums are grown to perfection; also strawberries, cherries, and many other small fruits. The Okanagan Valley justly claims distinction in this field.

In four months last year 3,822 carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped from the Okanagan Valley; 4,000 tons of fruit left the Grand Forks district, including thirty cars of prunes. One ranch marketed 11,000 boxes from nine acres, averaging a revenue of \$1,000 an acre.

Three hundred and twenty boxes of pears were secured from an orchard planted two and three years ago. When fully matured the orchard will yield 1,000 boxes to the acre.

A carload of apples shipped from Creston contained 840 boxes and was valued at \$2,500. Four acres on this farm gave 2,000 boxes valued at \$5,250.

In the Kelowna district last year there was raised 700,000 boxes of apples, an increase of 120 per cent over the year previous. In addition there were 55,000 boxes of prunes, 25,000 pears, 75,000 crabapples, 38,000 cherries, 25,000 peaches, 4,000 apricots, 50,000 tomatoes, and 10,500,000 pounds of onions. The value of the produce disposed of was \$2,200,000.

From June 1st to December 15th last year, 900,804 boxes of apples, 16,623 tons of vegetables, and 3,140 tons of dried fruit were shipped from the Okanagan Valley and C. P. R. main line points west of Kamloops.





**Cattle and Dairying.**—Beef cattle are raised cheaply, the cost being merely that of finding a suitable range, and this is easy. Dairying is of great interest in the Province, and high prices are paid for the best stock. The \$106,000 bull shown by the Carnation Farm, Seattle, is the grandson of a bull owned at the Agassiz B. C. Experimental Farm. At the Portland, Ore., exhibition last fall British Columbia exhibitors carried off three firsts in Ayrshires, a junior and a senior championship. A two-year-old Holstein bull easily won first, and was declared by judges to be the finest animal they had ever seen. Great interest is always taken in the sales of pure-bred stock. At one sale forty-three head of Ayrshires brought an average of \$175.

All records for prices in pure bred stock in British Columbia or Western Canada were beaten when Zarilda Cothilde 3d. De Kol, the famous Holstein cow on the Colony farm, and her one-month-old heifer calf, were sold to John A. Bell, a well known breeder at Cornopolis, Pa., for \$15,000.

**Tobacco Growing.**—Tobacco is a quick crop in British Columbia. It is set out in June and harvested about the middle of August, thus taking about sixty-five days to grow. Last year there was about 175 acres in this crop, chiefly near Kelowna, but Salmon Arm, Armstrong, and other points also had a small area. The tobacco crop in the Kelowna district last year was 120,000 pounds, which sold for 20 cents a pound.

The cost of growing tobacco in British Columbia is from 7 to 11 cents a

although in that respect it may never be called a big proposition because of the rolling character of the land. The small farmer can make a good living in mixed farming. One man sold 350 tons of timothy hay off his half-section, and he had other crops besides. Cattle are fed out all winter, the only shelter being the bluffs, and by May are ready for the market. Five and six hundred bushels of potatoes have been raised to the acre. Those who seem to make the most money produce hay and some green feed, raise stock, and grow no grain for threshing. The land is easily worked and grass seed "catches" without any trouble.

The prices for farm products there are good owing to so much demand from the Western Coast in the lumber and mining camps, and also interior work in the country, so that there will always be a home market for most all of the products grown.

The snow fall is moderate, from nothing up to eighteen inches. Seldom does the thermometer reach zero; the greater part of the time it is away above. The winter does not set in as a rule until the 1st of December and spring comes early in March. The summer seasons are delightful. The rainfalls have never been excessive, and yet they have always had sufficient rains. This is explained by the fact that those valleys are surrounded by mountains and are only 125 miles from salt water as the crow flies. The altitude is 1,600 feet above sea level. There is wood in abundance, and the mountain streams and lakes are full of fish.

There is white poplar on the higher grounds and spruce on the lower. Most of it was burned over years ago. The stumps are easily removed. An estimate of the cost has been placed at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Of course, there is much of it that will cost double that amount, but mostly every quarter-section would have 10, 20, and even 50 acres that would be easily cleared. Along the streams are small belts of green timber, spruce, and white poplar, splendid material for putting up log buildings that will give good satisfaction for five to ten years. Lumber costs about the same as it does most other places, although there are some portable saw mills coming in which will reduce the cost of the lumber.

The price of the land runs from \$6 to \$12 per acre; \$2 per acre cash payment and very easy terms for the balance. One quarter-section is a good farm there. There will be so much idle land around the foot of the mountains and up the slopes that will



*A Heavy Yielding Wheat Crop on Vancouver Island*

pound. It sells for 20 cents a pound, raw leaf, after being dried. One of the growers last year harvested an average yield of 1,500 pounds per acre, which brought him a return of \$300 to the acre, or a net profit of \$185 an acre after deducting the growing cost of 9 cents a pound.

The eastern purchasers of the leaf declare that it is just as good as any tobacco leaf which they handle. There is a demand for tobacco and with fair success no doubt more and more farmers and fruit growers will be planting out tobacco seed, thus establishing in British Columbia still another industry which will help to make the farmer prosperous.

**Honey.**—There were some record yields of honey last year. In one apiary there was a crop of 4,500 pounds from thirty-three hives, while there is a report of 500 pounds from one hive. The wholesale price was 30 cents a pound. In the Frazer valley the honey yield last year was 160,000 pounds. In all the honey crop for 1918 was 450,000 pounds, valued at \$126,000. In 1911 it was 40,000 pounds, valued at \$6,800.

**Climate.**—The climate of British Columbia, as a whole, presents all the conditions which are met with in European countries lying within the Temperate zone. On Vancouver Island, and the Coast generally, the summers are fine and warm with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in winter. On the mainland similar conditions prevail until the higher levels are reached, when the winters are cooler. There are no summer frosts and the heavy annual rainfall nearly all falls during the autumn and winter. To the eastward of the Coast Range, in Yale and West Kootenay, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder, and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being the rule. The winter cold is, however, scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Farther north, in the undeveloped parts of the Province, the winters are more severe.

**The Central Valleys.**—The Bulkley, Nechaco, and other valleys in the north central portions seem to be more adapted to grain growing than those valleys that are now given largely to fruit growing. While the Bulkley Valley is particularly adapted to stock raising it is also well fitted for grain growing,



*British Columbia Exports Many Millions of Dollars Worth of Fruit Annually*

not come under cultivation for years that a person could have a large number of cattle and find pastures for them within a reasonable distance. It is ideal for poultry. It is also splendid for sheep, the winters being short and mild and the summers long and favourable.

**Vancouver Island** is essentially adapted for intensive diversified farming, and particularly well suited for dairying, poultry, sheep, and hogs. Trees and small fruits yield abundant crops. A great variety of garden produce is also grown. The average rainfall of the southeastern part of Vancouver Island is approximately forty inches; on the west, northern coasts, and interior parts of the island, there is a considerably heavier precipitation, ranging all the way from 40 to 120 inches. On the east coast of Vancouver Island are many islands on which there is a considerable amount of farming. A very fine quality of fruit is grown on the Gulf Islands.

**Land Regulations.**—Any British subject, a widow or single woman, over eighteen years, who is self-supporting, or an alien who declares his intention of becoming a British subject, may take up pre-emption in British Columbia. Three years' residence and improvements to the value of \$5 an acre and fee of \$10 secures crown grant in fee simple. Aliens must become naturalized.

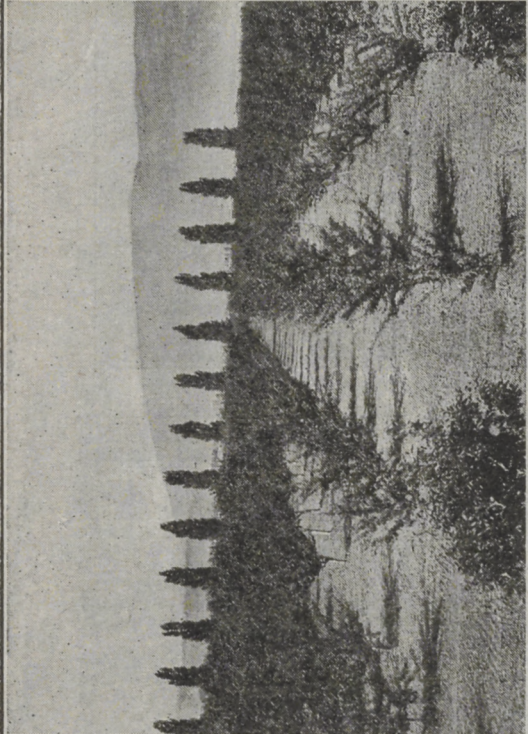
Pre-emptions, 160, 80, and 40 acres. Crown lands may be bought up to 640 acres at \$5 and at \$10 per acre. For further particulars write Minister of Lands, Victoria, B. C.



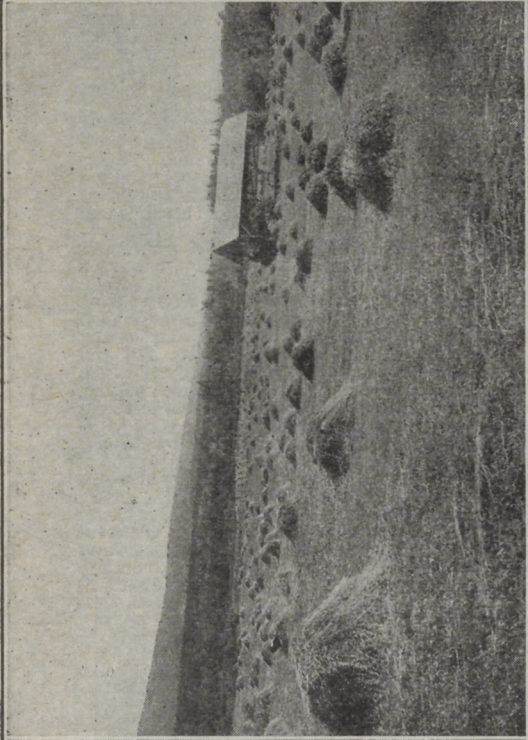




Pleasant Surroundings



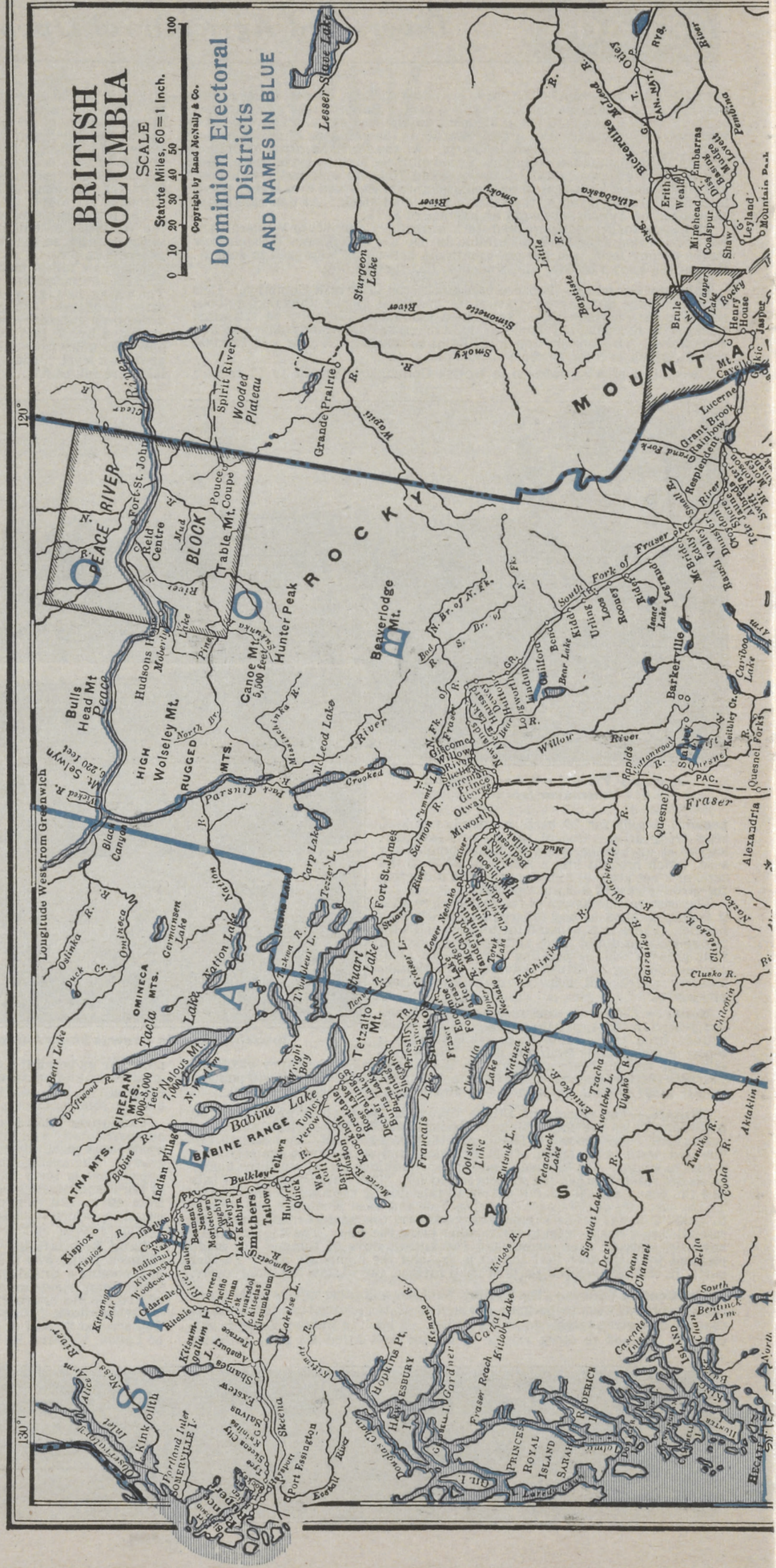
British Columbia's Fruit Industry Gives a Value of \$1,000 per acre



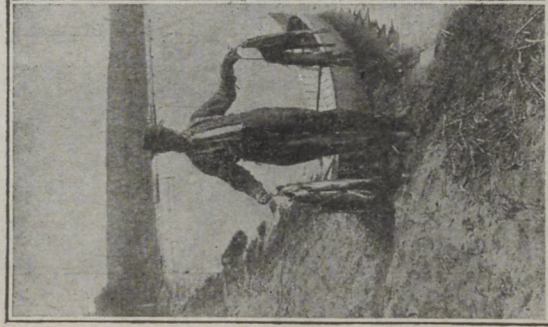
Big Yields of Hay Are Always Secured on B. C. Meadows



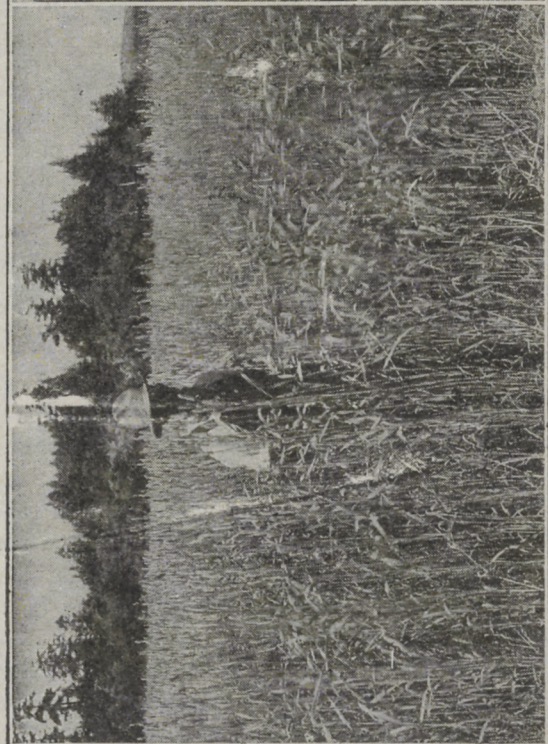
Some Big Ones



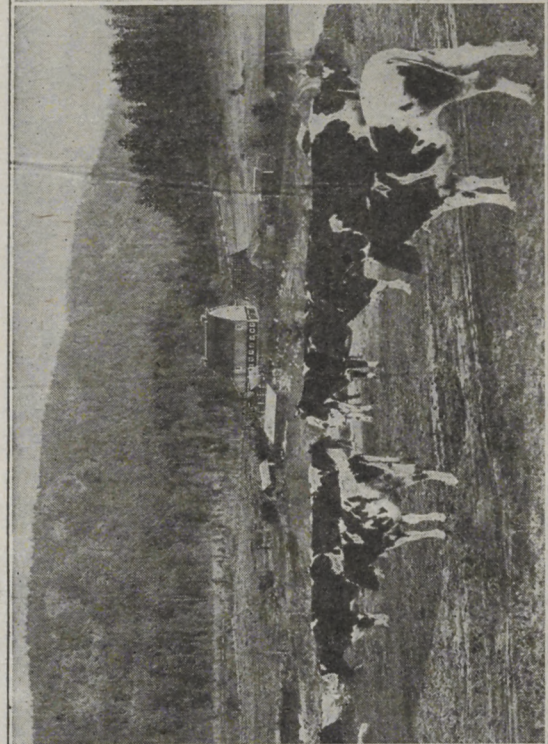




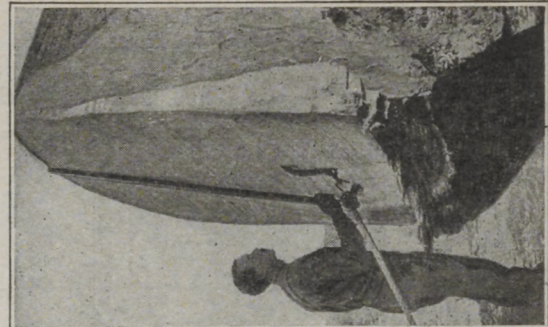
A "Good Catch"



Wheat Growing in Central British Columbia



Dairying is Profitable on Vancouver Island



A Splendid Specimen





**I**N every one's life "taking stock" is a periodical duty, probably not always practiced, and is as necessary as taking stock of your household effects or your "store goods." The right minded man will do this. In unmolested moments he gives way to deep

meditation; he gathers his thoughts to ascertain if brains, energy, and ability are synchronizing properly, working together on lines that answer to an ambition that looks for a satisfactory return.

If there be a deficit, his endeavour should be to discover the leakage. It may be that he lacks the nerve to go into a retrospective analysis, or fails in initiative that will prompt him to cast his horoscope into the future. Unless he can do these things he will never be able to pull himself out of any "rut" in which his condition has placed him. He must "take stock."

"Stock taking" leads to modern-day efficiency, and is demanded of every worker if unsatisfactory conditions are to be overcome. In the case of the farmer it may be that he is working a "too high-priced farm"; interest and rent may be an "overhead" eating up the profits. There may be other reasons why profits are not shown. It is just possible that

he is sacrificing profit and encouraging loss because of sentiment, but he does not realize that this is the case. The farm was his birthplace; reared upon it, he knows every nook and corner of the old place. He fished in the brook, hunted squirrels in the woods, hid in the hayfield, grew to manhood upon the place, courted and married and brought up his family there. These are ties that commend themselves, and why shouldn't sentiment have a voice. To many this will appeal. But are these good reasons to continue? Does not one owe it to himself and to his dependents to "take stock," and put into effect action that will bring a balance on the credit side of the ledger—the balance that will bring happiness and give a far greater comfort than a mass of unpaid bills and a house full

of worry, and a devotion to sentiment? Should he not look around for more favourable conditions, which may easily be found?

Procrastination is said to be a thief. In this case the axiom is undoubtedly true. To allow the adverse conditions under which you may be labouring to continue may keep you for years longer in the present unsatisfactory position.

There was a man at Brazil, Ind., who made weekly visits for upwards of a year to the office of the Canadian Government at Indianapolis, Ind., and from the agent secured all the information he possibly could as to conditions in Western Canada. But he lacked decision, did not "take stock;" or, if he took it, failed to act. That was fourteen years ago. He lived on a small farm, which gave him a mere existence, and no promise of anything more. He is still on the same place and no better off to-day than then. He had a friend working in a glass factory, who also had but little means. He became interested in Western Canada. He possessed, though, spirit and action. With the impulse thus prompted he moved to Saskatchewan and took up a farm. Today he is the owner of a splendid section of land, has plenty of money in the bank, and could retire with a handsome competence.

That which has been the good fortune of the Brazil glass worker, who had "taken stock" and profited by it, may be that which will follow any other of like temperament and a firm wish to erect for a satisfactory future.

Western Canada submits for consideration and approval conditions in agricultural lines, that are



*Bungalow on Ranch Purchased in Alberta by the Prince of Wales on his Canadian Visit in 1919*

exceptional. There is land that annually produces fully as great or greater than any other farming land, and it can be purchased at but a small fraction of what the place which has not been a source of profit, can be sold for. A section instead of a quarter-section, worked under western conditions, with no more effort, solves the big "overhead" expense. The social conditions, which are an important factor in deciding on a new home location, are ideal.

A glance through the preceding pages of this book will give some idea as to what may be enjoyed. There will be found elsewhere a list of the Canadian Government agents in the United States and a letter to the nearest one will bring a reply giving any further information desired.







**I**N earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no difficulty was experienced by any one who wished to become his own landholder, but rapid increase in population, combined with corresponding rise in the price of land, has changed this. Land, which a generation ago might be had for homesteading, now commands \$200 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, if serious in his desire to secure a farm home, to do other than seek where there is fertile land at moderate cost, which may be purchased on terms which make it possible with small capital to become a farm owner in a few years. He will want land where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$15 to \$40 an acre which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$200 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is there; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. It is now universally recognized that farm land values are on the increase; this increase will be greater in Western Canada on account of the present low prices and the productive value.

During the last few months land values have advanced fully 20 per cent. In the three Prairie Provinces the prevailing prices at which these properties are changing hands are from \$50 to \$60 per acre for improved land, and from \$30 to \$35 per acre for unimproved

### U. S. Industries Coming

A distinguishing feature of the great business expansion in the United States and Canada, as a consequence of war prosperity, is the present inflow of United States business capital into Canada. An estimate made a year ago showed 388 branches of United States manufacturing concerns in Canada. Some of these were branches in name, as well as in fact, while others were newly formed Canadian companies and some were Canadian companies whose stock was controlled by United States interests. About \$350,000,000 is invested in this way. But the movement of United States business concerns into the Canadian field is really just beginning. Canada's great trade during the war has opened the eyes of the American business men to opportunities here. With one-fifteenth of the United States population, Canada has one-sixth as large exports. Canada's growth is but well started. It is interesting to note the opening of branches of large United States corporations, making rubber tires, gramophones, paper, clocks, gas engines, motor parts, and many other products now made across the border. Canadians are doing their share in the way of constructive enterprise, but competition in their home field by United States capital will increase the

briskness of their methods. By the end of this year at least \$100,000,000 additional will have been put in Canada by United States capital, and in the next few years this record is likely to increase.

### In Conclusion

Western Canada is a country that will make great demands upon the rising generation, and that will offer great rewards for industry and intelligence. The man with a family must think of his children. Does he wish them to follow in the ruts so firmly established in older lands, or will he give them the opportunity of a new country, where there is no limit upon their possible accomplishments, except such as they set themselves?

**The Farmer with a Family of Boys.**—If you come under this head, the contents of this pamphlet should have your profound consideration. Ask yourself: "Are my present holdings large enough to take care of my boys and the families they will have some day?" "Are the returns from my farm sufficient to enable me to borrow the money to buy some of the high-priced land in this vicinity?" The chances are you will have to answer, "No." Then

you should be on your way to Western Canada as soon as you can get away. By selling your present farm you could buy four or five times as large an acreage for the same or less money—land that would probably give you greater returns per acre than your present holdings, and plenty of room for the boys.

**The Farmer with a Mortgaged Farm.**—If you come in this class, remarks made above apply equally in your case. Furthermore you are possibly tired of paying so large a portion of your net earnings out in interest. You may be able to effect a sale of your farm and realize considerable capital, and in addition you have your equipment. The payments you will require to make upon a good-sized farm will probably be but a fraction of what you are now paying out annually in interest to a mortgage company.

**The Farmer on a Rented Farm.**—If you come under this class, you are thrice welcome. A large experience in western colonization has taught us that the ex-renter makes, perhaps, all things considered, the most successful farmer, when provided with the inspiration fostered by the knowledge that he is working a place of his own. You, no doubt, started on a rented farm with very limited capital. If your capital had been ample, you would never have been a renter. Since then your landlord has taken most of the profits and you have been face to face, not alone with paying rent and keeping your family, but also with increasing your slender capital as you went along. You may have by this time your farm machinery, some grain and live stock, and perhaps a little balance in your bank. Come to Western Canada.

Any man with the right qualities and a little capital can do well in Canada, as many have done in the past. But it will take hard work and perseverance, and the rapidity of progress made by each individual will depend partly on himself and partly on circumstances beyond his control. Canada wants immigrants, especially those who will go on the land, but she does not wish them to come with false hopes that will only lead to disappointment and discontent.

Just what a person with stated capital would accomplish in five years in Canada would depend entirely upon the industry, shrewdness and perseverance of the man. Money does not grow on the trees there any more than in other countries, and some people who hope and endeavour to increase their capital have the misfortune to become separated from it.



Higher Educational Facilities Amply Provided for





# GENERAL INFORMATION

## [PERTINENT QUERIES—EXPLICIT REPLIES]

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will secure full particulars.

### 1. Where are the lands to which reference is made?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

### 2. What kind of land is it?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil.

### 3. Is it timber or prairie land?

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

### 4. Is there sufficient rainfall?

A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, when most needed.

### 5. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up, but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

### 6. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

### 7. What grains are raised in western Canada?

Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains; corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes.

### 8. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season averages 16 hours a day.

### 9. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

### 10. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

### 11. Do vegetables thrive—and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

### 12. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

### 13. Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?

The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favourable conditions grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

### 14. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

150 pounds for each full ticket.

### 15. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

### 16. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?

On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

### 17. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

Over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of \$50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

### 18. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands at a very low cost in certain districts.

### 19. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

### 20. How is the Country governed?

The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and is responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those of many in the States, but American settlers all declare they are better observed by the people in Canada. Canada is self-governing just as much as the United States, although it is a part of the British Empire. The Dominion Government makes and administers the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes the administers the local laws.

### 21. Are the taxes high?

Taxes on occupied lands are very low, running from \$30 per quarter-section up, according to the improvements that have been undertaken by the farmers in the district. Such improvements are road building, schools, telephone lines. There is no tax on personal property, household effects, farm machinery, farm buildings and improvements, nor on live stock. All taxes are based on the value of the land itself without regard to cultivation or improvements.

The taxes on farm lands in Western Canada are much lighter than the usual farm tax in the United States. The Government has shown no disposi-

tion to increase taxation on farm lands to meet any part of the war expenditure. Taxes could, however, be very greatly increased and still be lower than they are in the United States.

### 22. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? What about line fences?

The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbour, if making use of it, has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

### 23. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?

Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian west there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

(1.) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2.) 400 roofing poles. (3.) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. (4.) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of fuel; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel. Lumber is about the same price or a little lower than in the United States. The principal supply comes from British Columbia and from the northern woods of the three provinces. Sand and gravel are fairly plentiful and where a supply of this can be had, cement, which is reasonable in price, is considerably used. Cement is but little more expensive than in the United States. Brick of good quality is to be had at principal centres, and varies in price.

### 24. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?

A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in Western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and to the prospective homeseeker he can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready for it.

### 25. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as saw mills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter. The chances for employment are good as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces and the United States to assist in caring for the large crops. The capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Canada.

### 26. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg who is in a position to offer engagements with well established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive good wages on yearly engagements. During the spring, summer, and fall months, engagements are made at higher figures. During the past two seasons these have run from \$50 to \$75 per month with board and lodging for experienced farm hands. Wages are regulated largely by the supply and demand.

### 27. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in western Canada before starting on my own account?

Young men and others unacquainted with farm life will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in going into farming on your own account.

### 28. Are there any schools outside the towns?

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and eight to twelve children varying in the different provinces, between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

### 29. Are churches numerous?

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

### 30. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?

In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet. Flowing wells are secured in many places at reasonable depth.

### 31. What are the facilities for storing and marketing grain?

There is good grain elevator accommodation at every station. The government owns large elevators and the large grain milling firms have elevators everywhere. There are also track warehouses and loading platforms, where the farmer can load his own wheat direct to the cars and have it shipped in his own account direct to the government terminal elevators.

### 32. Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?

If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

### 33. Should I try to make up a party of neighbours to settle in one district?

That is a good plan. Such neighbours can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

### 34. How can I get information as to where is the best place to buy?

First decide in your own mind whether you prefer a farm for only grain growing, that is a level open place, where every acre can be cultivated, or whether you prefer a farm suitable for mixed farming, that requires a place where there is some natural shelter in the way of useful clumps of poplar and willow and where there is now a good part of the land open prairie. Some districts are all open level prairie, without any bush, and other districts are known as a "park" country, having open parts of prairie, sheltered amongst clumps of small trees. The Canadian Government has no land for sale and is interested only in procuring farmers to settle on and cultivate the lands now unimproved and owned by the various railway companies, land companies, and private individuals. Information as to lands available on application.



# Much Capital Is Not Absolutely Necessary—Read The Figures

## 35. Do I have to change my citizenship?

It is not necessary to become a citizen of Canada to own land or to farm it. After a few years residence in the country one can decide himself whether or not he may wish to do so.

## 36. When does seeding and harvesting commence?

Seeding usually starts from the 1st to the 15th of April, though flax and barley may be seeded much later. Harvesting starts about the third week of August and threshing as soon after as the machines and farmers are ready to begin. Most of the haying is done in the month of July.

## 37. Is living expensive?

One will find the actual necessities of life about the same price or at a slight advance to what you have been accustomed to. It is doubtful as to whether you would notice any difference in the price of wearing apparel. The high cost of living is due mainly to the high prices for things produced on the farm. Butter, meat, eggs, flour, poultry, milk, vegetables—these are the things which make living dear but they have no terror for the farmer, whose barns and gardens and fields supply all his needs. Indeed, the high cost of living has brought great prosperity to the farmer, because he is selling his produce at higher prices than ever before.

## 38. What is the best way to get there?

Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.

In order to obtain the lowest possible fares, you should call upon, or communicate with the nearest representative of the Canadian Government, who will be pleased to quote fares and make all arrangements for your trip. From Pacific Coast States, the route is via Vancouver and Kingsgate. From Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, via Great Falls and Coulters.

From the Central States, via St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, and Port.

From the Eastern States the route is via Detroit, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Ottawa.

## 39. What is the average price of farm lands in Western Canada?

Land prices in Western Canada vary according to the distance from towns or railways and also according to the class of the land and the type of farming to which it is adapted. Wild land suitable for mixed farming can be got in good districts from \$15 an acre up; also good wheat land which needs clearing at \$10 an acre up. Partly improved land can be bought from \$30 up to \$60 an acre, depending on location and the amount of improvements on the farm.

## 40. Is the title to land bought and paid for secure?

The registration of titles is known as the "Torrens System." Under this system the Provincial Governments maintain registry offices and handle all transfers and other negotiations regarding land. The ownership of the land, as shown on the title, is guaranteed by the Government and this also makes it an easy matter for a new settler to procure reliable information as to any piece of land.

## 41. Can I purchase land on time?

There are few sales made where all cash is paid; ordinarily by paying a few dollars per acre down you can get a term of years in which to complete payment.

**42. What About Franchise?**—Every male and female who is of the age of twenty-one years and a British subject is entitled to vote, provided he or she has resided for twelve months in the province and three months in the electoral district, prior to the date of the closing of the registration of votes.

The vote in municipal elections is restricted in certain instances to the actual holders of property within such municipality.

British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have each a lady representative. Mrs. Ramsland, born in Hutchinson, Minnesota, who has lived on her Saskatchewan farm for some years, and now a real Canadian, holds a seat in the Saskatchewan Legislature; Mrs. McKinney of Didsbury in the Alberta Government, and Mrs. Ralph Smith in the British Columbia Legislature.

## 43. What helps to give Canada's grain its value?

The fervid sunshine of the long summer days, when one may read in the open air in June from 3.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. is one reason why Canada's No. 1 wheat has a peculiar value over all other wheat in the world.

## An Ideal Climate

During a part of the winter the thermometer sometimes registers as low as forty degrees below zero, but the weather is dry and there is usually no wind with extreme weather. In nearly all parts of the Canadian West horses and cattle run out the entire winter without any other shelter than the natural bush. One of the best evidences as to the winter climate would be to read what others say of it. Learn the opinion of those who have enjoyed that bracing dry climate for years and you will be surprised at the number who will say, "I don't mind the cold as much here as I did back home." The summers are fine, with the long days of sunshine and the cool nights. In all, Western Canada can boast of not only a climate well adapted to grain growing and stock raising but one of the most health giving on the continent.

Rainfall occurs mainly during the growing months of May, June and July, when it is most needed by the crops. As a rule it proves sufficient for their needs when careful methods of farming are followed. A certain amount of hail is annually precipitated in varying districts. The amount varies from year to year. Some sections appear to be more liable to receive it than others, but its times and places of appearance as well as its severity are quite uncertain. The percentage of damage it does to growing crops, taking the province as a whole, is small, though often very severe locally. Severe wind and electric storms are very rare. Thus taken the year around the climate is more pleasant and healthful than that of most countries of the world.

Temperatures differ but little from the mean at any given time and rise or fall with fairly uniform variations. Lower temperatures in the more northerly latitudes are offset to a certain extent by the shelter derived from the woods and the modifying effects of large bodies of water. The uniform altitude of the prairies bears an important relation in this respect.

A very noticeable feature of the climate is the rapidity with which winter gives way to spring or even summer weather. A sudden rising of the temperature, with bright sun and soft breezes, and in an incredibly short time the light mantle of snow has disappeared. Without waiting for the frost "to come out of the ground" the waters from the melted snow disappear, the ground surface dries up as fast as it thaws out and in a few days the dust is flying again. Seeding operations soon follow and the transition has taken place usually without the proverbial "March winds and April showers" and all their discomforts. As a rule the snow disappears during March or very early in April. Seeding operations usually commence about the first week of

April. During the past ten years the average date of the commencement of seeding operations was April 8th and the average date at which seeding operations were general was April 18th. Harvest begins early in August and is usually well under way by the middle of that month. Early frosts and fall weather may be looked for in September. The most pleasant months of the year, however, are usually September and October. Wintery weather is due any time after the first of November though open falls till the first of December are not uncommon. Thus it will be seen that the summers on the prairie are unusually long and the winters, though cold, are shorter and brighter than those of eastern districts with more moderate temperatures.

The following table shows the average temperature in Southern Alberta each month for a term of six years.

Let it be thought that Southern Alberta is not representative of the whole territory, we give also the average temperature at Brandon, Manitoba, for the same period:

Southern Alberta	Brandon Manitoba
January . . . 12.92	January . . . 9.17
February . . . 17.99	February . . . 5.17
March . . . 29.27	March . . . 19.69
April . . . 41.42	April . . . 39.04
May . . . 42.10	May . . . 48.68
June . . . 57.63	June . . . 60.40
July . . . 60.18	July . . . 64.42
August . . . 59.18	August . . . 62.16
September . . . 49.91	September . . . 52.87
October . . . 40.32	October . . . 41.63
November . . . 26.52	November . . . 21.29
December . . . 20.93	December . . . 8.25

The question of precipitation—of the rainfall and snowfall—is one of first importance to intending settlers. The table below shows the average precipitation in inches at Lethbridge, Alberta, and Brandon, Manitoba, for seven years:

It is important to note that the precipitation comes mainly during the months in which it is of value to growing crops.

	Lethbridge	Brandon
1909 . . . . .	16.15	18.01
1910 . . . . .	11.89	13.98
1911 . . . . .	20.04	26.03
1912 . . . . .	21.30	18.04
1913 . . . . .	17.38	12.00
1914 . . . . .	17.36	16.79
1915 . . . . .	17.27	18.18
Average . . . . .	17.34	17.86

## Some Figures of Cost and Profit

**Building Material Prices.**—The following are the prices quoted on

January 1, 1920:	1920	Dimensions	1920
2x2, 2x6, 2x8 (16 feet) . . . . .	\$ 61.00	Ceiling (V. J. 1½x4) . . . . .	\$90.00
4x4, 6x8 (16 feet) . . . . .	71.00	Plaster, per ton . . . . .	22.50
Shiplap (No. 1 pine or spruce) . . . . .	61.00	Lime, per barrel . . . . .	3.30
Drop siding (6-inch) . . . . .	88.00	Hair, per bushel . . . . .	.90
Common boards (6-inch No. 1) . . . . .	83.00	Shingles . . . . .	9.50
Flooring (E. G. fir, No. 3) . . . . .	100.00	Lath . . . . .	20.00
Ceiling No. 1 . . . . .	87.00	Paper . . . . .	1.50

Wages for carpenters range from 95 cents to \$1.00 per hour; bricklayers from \$1.20 to \$1.25 per hour; plasterers from \$1.20 to \$1.25; painters from 90 cents to 95 cents per hour.

**Capital Required.**—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. The settler who is taking up unimproved land without a loan should, in addition to railway fares for his family, have sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:

Inspection trip, fare, say \$	75.00	First payment, \$20 land . . .	320.00
Freight carload household goods, say . . . . .	110.00	Implements . . . . .	950.00
Four young pigs, \$20 each . . . . .	80.00	Four dairy cows, \$90 each . . .	360.00
House, about . . . . .	500.00	Two dozen hens, \$1.25 ea. . . .	30.00
		Barn, about . . . . .	300.00
		Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed . . .	150.00
			\$2,875.00

This estimate anticipates that the home-maker will bring with him horses, harness, seed grain, etc. Of course, the settler who brings his own implements, and his own cows and poultry can materially reduce the above total.

In reading the above figures it is well to remember that farm produce is bringing the highest prices ever known.

**Implements and Building.**—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160) acres farm. The prices quoted are for new first-class quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales as are always taking place in every farming community. Better still, the farmer, for a small expenditure in freight, may bring his implements with him. Homemakers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements the first year or two:

Wagon and box . . . . .	\$152.00	Wagon rack . . . . .	24.00
Walking plough . . . . .	45.00	Drill . . . . .	220.00
Harrows . . . . .	25.00	Disc harrows . . . . .	75.00
Mower . . . . .	90.00	Hay rake . . . . .	57.00
Binder . . . . .	260.00		\$948.00

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and outbuildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple hundred dollars to \$1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn.

**Cost of Improving Land.**—Breaking, three inches deep, per acre, \$4.25 to \$7; harrowing, each operation, per acre, 50 cents; discing, 3 times per acre, \$2.00; seeding, not including seed, per acre, 85 cents; seed, per bushel, market price; fencing, per mile, three wires, \$150 to \$200; hauling grain from nearest station to land, per mile, per bushel, .01 cent; treating grain with bluestone or formalin, per bushel, .04 cents; boring wells, using galvanized casings, per foot, \$2.80 to \$3.80; boring well, using steel casings, per foot, \$3.00 to \$8.50; cost of good work horse, \$150 to \$200; cost of milk cow, \$90; cost of sow for breeding, \$30. Coal varies with locality from \$1.50 per ton at mine to \$7.50 per ton delivered at shipping point. A 6-room house, \$1,000; a stable to accommodate eight horses, \$425; implement shed, \$150; granary for 2,000 bushels, \$150.

**Profit per 100 Acres.**—The following estimate is regarded as fair by practical men. It shows the cost and profit per acre on a crop of 100 acres of wheat.

Preparing the land for seeding, \$4.00; drilling, 20 cents; harvesting and stoking, 90 cents; threshing and delivering crop of 22.50 bushels per acre (the average yield) at 12 cents per bushel, \$2.70 per acre; entire stock of wheat crop per acre delivered to the elevators, \$7.80; add interest, 8 per cent on land, at \$20 per acre, \$1.60; taxes (land, school, and road), per acre, about 20 cents; the total cost per acre, \$9.60; receipts from sale of 22.50 bushels of wheat at 95 cents per bushel, \$21.37; net profit per acre, \$11.77. Profit on 100 acres, \$1,177.00. A deduction must be made to allow for cost of seed, which varies according to variety.

The above cost was figured when grain was selling at 95 cents per bushel. At time of writing the price of wheat is \$2.21 per bushel, and any additional war cost in preparing the land would be more than repaid by the increased price of all grains.



# WESTERN CANADA

